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APPENDIX.

y the President of the United States of America :

A PROCLAMATION.

HEREAS an additional article to the treaty of navigation and commerce between the United States of America and the Emperor of Russia, of the 18th of December, 1832, was concluded and signed at Washington, by their respective plenipotentiaries, on the 27th day of January, 1868, the original of which additional article is word for word as follows :

The United States of America and his Iajesty the Emperor of all the Russias, eeming it advisable that there should be a additional article to the treaty of comerce between them of 6-18 December, 832, have for this purpose named of ieir plenipotentiaries the President of the Jnited States, William H. Seward, Secrery of State, and his Majesty the Emperr of all the Russias, the Privy Councelr, Edward de Stoeckle, accredited as his xtraordinary and Minister Plenipotenary to the United States; and the said lenipotentiaries, after an examination of ieir respective full powers, which were und to be in good and due form, have greed to and signed the following :

ADDITIONAL ARTICLE.

The high contracting parties, desiring to ecure complete and efficient protection to ie manufacturing industry of their reective citizens and subjects, agree that ie counterfeiting in one of the two counies of the trade marks affixed in the her on merchandise to show its origin id quality, shall be strictly prohibited id repressed, and shall give ground for an tion of damages in favor of the injured arty, to be prosecuted in the courts of the ountry in which the counterfeit shall be roven.

The trade mark in which the citizens or ıbjects of one of the two countries may hish to secure the righ of property in the her, must be lodged exclusively, to wit, ie marks of citizens of the United States ı ths department of manufactures and innd commerce at St. Petersburg, and the ıarks of Russian subjects at the patent ffice in Washington.

This additional article shall be terminale by either party, pursuant to the 12th rticle of the treaty to which it is an adition. It shall be ratified by the Presient by and with the advice and consent f the Senate of the United States, and by is Majesty the Emperor of all the Rusias, and the respective ratifications of the ame shall be exchanged at St. Petersburg rithin nine months from the date hereof, r sooner if possible.

In faith whereof the respective plenipoentiaries have signed the present additional rticle in duplicate and affixed thereto the eal of their arms.

Done at Washington, the twenty-seventh ay of January, in the year of grace one ousand eight hundred and sixty-eight.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD. [L. S.]
EDOUARD LE STOECKL. [L. S.]

And whereas the additional article has een duly ratified on both parts, and the espective ratifications of the same were xchanged at St Petersburg on the 21st ap o' September by the late Cassius M. Jlay, esquire, envoy extraordinary and ıinister plenipotentiary of the United itates, and Vladimir de Westman, acting ıinister of foreign affairs of his Majesty he Emperor of all the Russias, on the art of their respective governments :

Now, therefore, be it known that I, ANDREW JOHNSON, President of the Jnited States of America, have caused the aid addition article to be made public, to he end that the same, and every clause nd part thereof, may be observed and fulilled with good faith by the United States nd the citizens thereof.

In witness whereof, I have hereto set ny hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

[L. S.] Done in the city of Washington, this fifteenth day of October in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight and of the Independence of the United States of America the ninety-third.

ANDREW JOHSON.

By the President :
WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State.

Additional Articles to the Treaty between the United States and China, of June 18, 1858.

By the President of the United States of America :

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS certain additional articles to the treaty now in force between the United States of America and the Ta-Tsiog Empire, signed Tientsin the 18th day of June, 1858, were concluded and signed by their pienipotentiaries at Washington, on the 28th day of July, 1868, which additional articles are word for word as follows :

Additional Aarticles to the treaty between the United States of America and the Ta-Tsiny Empire of the 18th of June, 1858.

WHEREAS, since the conclusion of the treaty between the United States of America and the Ta-Tsing Empire (China) of the 18th of June, 1858, circumstances have arisen showing the necessity of additional articles thereto, the President of the United States and the august sovereign of the Ta-Tsing Empire, have named for their plenipotentiaries, to wit : the President of the United States of America, William H. Seward, Secretary of State, and his Majesty the Emperor of China, Anson Burlingame, accredited as his Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, and Chih-Hang and Sun Chia-Ku, of the second Chines rank, associated high envoys and ministers of his said Majesty, and the said plenipotentiaries, after having exchanged their full powers, found to be in due and proper form, have agreed upon the following articles :

ARTICLE I. His Majesty the Emperor of China, being of the opinion that in naking concessions to the citizens or subjects of foreign powers of the privilege of esiding on certain tracts of land, or resorting to certain waters of that empire for purposes of trade, he has by no means elinquished his right of eminent domain r dominion over the said land and waters, ereby agrees that no such concessions or rant shall be construed to give to any ower or party which may be at war with r hostile to the United States the right o attack the citizens of the United States r their property within the said lands or vaters. And the United States, for themselves, hereby agree to abstain from offensively attacking the citizens or subjects of any power or party or their property with which they may be at war on any such tract of land or waters of the said empire. But nothing in this article shall be construed to prevent the United States from resisting an attack by any hostile power or party upon their citizus or their property. It is further agreed that if any right or interest in any tract of land in China has been or shall hereafter be granted by the government of China to the United States or their citizens for purposes of trade or commerce, that grant shall in no event be construed to divert the Chinese authorities of their right of jurisdiction over persons or property within said tract of land, except so far as that right may have been expressly relinquished by treaty.

ARTICLE II. The United States of America and his Majesty the Emperor of China, believing that the safety and prosperity of commerce will thereby be best promoted, agree that any privilege or immunity in respect to trade or navigation within the Chinese dominons which may not have been stipulated for by treaty, shall be subject to the discretion of the Chinese government and may be regulated by it accordingly, but not in a manner or spirit incompatible with the treaty stipulations of the parties.

ARTICLE III. The Emperor of China shall have the right to appoint consuls at ports of the United States, who shall enjoy the same privileges and immunities as those which are enjoyed by public law and treaty in the United States by the consuls of Great Britain and Russia, or either of them.

ARTICLE IV. The twenty-ninth article of the treaty of the 18th of June, 1858, having stipulated for the exemption of Christian citizens of the United States and Chinese converts from persecution in China on account of their faith, it is further agreed that citizens of the United States, shall enjoy entire liberty of conscience, and shall be exempt from all disability or persecution on account of their religious faith or worship in either country. Cemeteries for sepulture of the dead, of whatever nativity or nationality, shall be held in respect and free from disturbance or profanation.

ARTICLE V. The United States of America and the Emperor of China cordially recognize the inherent and inalienable right of man to change his home and allegiance, and also the mutual advantage of the free migration or emigration of their citizens and subjects, respectively, from the one country to the other, for purposes of curiosity, of trade or as permanent residents. They consequently agree to pass laws making it a penal offence for a citizen of the United States or Chinese subject to take Chinese subjects either to the United States or to any other foreign country, without their free and voluntary consent respectively.

ARTICLE VI. Citizens of the United States visiting or residing in China shall enjoy the same privileges, immunities or exemptions in respect to traed or residence as may there be enjoyed by the citizens or subjects of the most favored nation. And, reciprocally, Chinese subjects visiting or residing in the United States, shall enjoy the same privileges, immunities, and exemptions in respect to travel or residence, as may there be enjoyed by the citizens or subjects of the most favored nation. But nothing herein contained shall be held to confer naturalization upon citizens of the United States in China nor upon the subjects of China in the United States.

ARTICLE VII. Citizens of the United States shall enjoy all the privileges of the public educational institutions under the control of the government of China, and, reciprocally, Chinese subjects shall enjoy all the privileges of the public educational institutions under the control of the government of the United States, which are enjoyed in the respective countries by the citizens or subjects of the most favored nation. The citizens of the United States may freely establish and maintain schools within the Empire of China at those places where foreigners are by the treaty permited to reside, and, reciprocally, Chinese, subjects may enjoy the same privileges and immunities in the United States.

ARTICLE VIII. The United States, always disclaiming and discouraging all practices of unnecessary dictation and intervention by one nation in the affairs or domestic administration of another, do hereby disclaim and disavow any intention or right to intervene in the domestic administration of China in regard to the construction of railroads, telegraphs, or other material internal improvements. On the other hand, his Majesty, the Emperor of China, reserves to himself the right to decide the time and manner and circumstances of introducing such improvements within his dominions. With this mutual understanding it is agreed by the contracting parties that if at any time hereafter his imperial Majesty shall determine to construct works of the character mentioned within the Empire, and shall make application to the United States or any other western power for facilities to carry out that policy, the United States will, in that case, designate and authorize suitable engineers to be employed by the Chinese government, and will recommend to other nations an equal compliance with such application, the Chinese government in that case protecting such engineers in their persons and property, and paying them a reasonable compensation for their service.

In faith whereof the respective plenipotentiaries have signed this treaty and thereto affixed the seals of their arms.

Done at Washington the twenty-eighth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight.

[SEAL.] WILLIAM H. SEWARD.
[SEAL.] ANSON BURLINGAME.
CHIH-KANG.
SUN CHIA-KU.

And whereas the said additional articles have been duly ratified on both parts, and the respective ratifications of the same have been exchanged.

Now, therefore, be it known that I, ULYSSES S. GRANT, President of the United States of America, have caused the said additional articles to be made public, to the end that the same, and every clause and article thereof, may be observed and fulfilled with good faith by the United States and the citizens thereof.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

[SEAL.] Done at the city of Washington, this fifth day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy, and of the Independence of the United States the ninety-fourth.

U. S. GRANT.

By the President:
HAMILTON FISH, *Secretary of State.*

Postal Convention between the United States of America and the Empire of Brazil : Signed at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, on the 14th day of March, 1870; Approved by the President of the United States on the 9th day of May, 1870.

The United States of America and his Majesty the Emperor of Brazil being desirous to promote the friendly relations existing between their respective citizens and subjects, by placing the communications by post between the two countries upon an advantageous footing, have resolved to conclude a convention for this purpose, and have named as their plenipotentiaries,—that is to say :

The President of the United States, Henry T. Blow, a citizen of the United States, their Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary near the court of his Imperial Majesty;

His Majesty the Emperor of Brazil, the most illustrious and most excellent Joao Mauricio Wanderley, Baron de Cotegipe, Senator and Grandee of the Empire, member of his council, commander of his Order of the Rose, Minister and Secretary of State for the Marine Department in charge of the foreign affairs, &c.; who, after having communicated to each other their respective full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed upon and concluded the following articles :—

ARTICLE I. An exchange of correspondence shall hereafter take place between the United States of America and the Empire of Brazil by means of the line of mail packets, subsidized by the respective governments, plying monthly between the port of New York and the ports of St. Thomas, in the West Indies, and Para, Pernambuco, Bahia, Rio de Janeiro, in Brazil, as well as by such other means of transportation between the seaports of the two countries as shall hereafter be established with the approval of the respective Post Departments of the United States and Brazil; and this correspondence shall embrace—

1st. Letters and manuscripts subject by the laws of either country to letter rate of postage.

2d. Newspapers and prints of all kinds, in sheets, in pamphlets, and in books, sheets of music, engravings, lithographs, photographs, drawings, maps, and plans; and such correspondence may be exchanged, whether originating in either of said countries, and destined for the other, or originating in or destined for foreign countries to which they may respectively serve as intermediaries.

ARTICLE II. New York shall be the office of exchange on the side of the United States, and Para, Bahia, Pernambuco, and Rio de Janeiro shall be the offices of exchange on the side of Brazil for all mails transmitted between the two countries under this arrangement, and all mail matter transmitted in either direction between the respective offices of exchange shall be forwarded in closed bags or pouches under seal, addressed to the corresponding exchange office.

The two Post Departments may at any time discontinue either of said offices of exchange or establish others.

ARTICLE III. The standard weight for the single rate of postage and rule of progression shall be :—

1st. For letters or manuscripts subject by law to letter rate of postage, 15 grammes.

2d. For all other correspondence mentioned in the second paragraph of the first article, that which each department shall adopt for the mails which it dispatches to the other, adapted to the convenience and habits of its interior administration.

But each office shall give notice to the other of the standard weight it adopts, and of any subsequent change thereof. The weight stated by the dispatching office shall always be accepted, except in cases of manifest error.

ARTICLE IV. No accounts shall be kept between the Post-Office Departments of the two countries on the international correspondence, written or printed, exchanged between them; but each country shall levy, collect, and retain to its own use the following postage charges, viz :—

1st. The postage to be charged and collected in the United States on each letter or manuscript subject to letter postage, mailed in the United States, and addressed to any place in the Empire of Brazil, shall be fifteen (15) cents, United States currency, per each weight of fifteen grammes or fraction of fifteen grammes; and the postage to be charged and collected in Brazil on each letter or manuscript subject to letter postage, mailed in Brazil, and addressed to any place in the United States, shall be three hundred reis, Brazilian currency; the same to be in each case in full of all charges whatever to the place of destination in either country.

2d. On all other correspondence mentioned in the second paragraph of the first article, there shall be charged and collected by the dispatching country such rates of inland postage as are now, or may hereafter be, established by its laws for domestic correspondence of the same class; and in addition thereto a sea rate of one cent, United States currency, (or its equivalent in the currency of Brazil,) on each newspaper, and for each weight of thirty grammes or fraction of thirty grammes of other printed matter, sheets of music, engravings, lithographs, photographs, drawings, maps, and plans, which inland and sea postage shall be combined into one rate, and the prepayment thereof certified by the stamp of the dispatching office.

In like manner, on newspapers, prints of all kinds, and other articles of mailable matter (except letters) received in either country from the other, there shall be charged and collected at the office of delivery in the receiving country such rates of inland postage as are now, or may hereafter be, established for domestic correspondence of the same class by the laws of each country respectively.

Except as above, no charge whatever shall be levied in the country in which international letters, newspapers, &c., are delivered.

Newspapers and other correspondence mentioned in the second paragraph of the first article shall be sent in narrow bands or covers, open at the sides or ends, so that they may be easily examined, and shall be subject to the laws and regulations of the dispatching country in regard to their liability to be rated with letter postage when containing written matter, or for any other cause specified in said laws and regulations.

ARTICLE V. Letters and other communications in manuscripts, which from any cause cannot be delivered to their address, after the expiration of a proper period to effect their delivery, shall be reciprocally returned every month, unopened and without charge, to the Post-Office Department of the dispatching country; but newspapers and all other articles of printed matter shall not be returned, but remain at the disposal of the receiving office.

Letters erroneously transmitted or wrongly addressed, shall be promptly returned to the dispatching office.

ARTICLE VI. The governments of the United States and of Brazil reciprocally grant to each other the privilege of a free transfer of closed mails in the ports and harbors of the respective countries, from one vessel to another, in continuance of their conveyance to destination.

ARTICLE VII. The Post Department of the United States and of Brazil shall establish by agreement, and in conformity with the arrangement in force at that time, the conditions upon which the two offices may exchange, in open mails, the correspondence originating in or destined to other countries to which they may respectively serve as intermediaries; but such correspondence shall only be charged with the international postage established by this convention, augmented by the postage rates in force between the forwarding country of destination, and any other tax for exterior service.

The two Post Departments are mutually to furnish each other with lists stating the foreign countries to which the foreign postage, and the amounts thereof, must be absolutely prepaid, or can be left unpaid; and until such lists are furnished, neither country is to mail to the other any correspondence for foreign countries beyond the country to which the mail is sent.

Correspondence of this class must be accompanied by a letter-bill from the dispatching exchange office, specifying the amount due thereon to each office, and the receiving exchange office shall return by next post to the dispatching exchange office an acknowledgement of receipt and verification thereof, which letter-bills and acknowledgements of receipt shall serve as vouchers in the settlement of the accounts. The accounts to be kept between the two departments upon this clrss of correspondence shall be stated quarterly, transmitted and verified as speedily as practicable, and the balance found due shall be paid promptly to the creditor office under such regulations as the respective Post Departments may from time to time prescribe.

ARTICLE VIII. Letters and other correspondence originating in foreign countries, and addressed to the United States or to Brazil, respectively, on which the foreign and international postage charges are fully prepaid, shall, when forwarded through the mails of either country to the other, be delivered in the country of destination free of charge.

ARTICLE IX. The official correspondence between each government and its legation near the other, and that of the latter with the former, shall be conveyed to its destination free of postage, and with all the precautions which the two governments may find necessary for its inviolability and security.

ARTICLE X. Neither Post Department shall be required to deliver any article received in the mails, the circulation of which shall be prohibited by the laws in force in the country of destination.

ARTICLE XI. The two Post Departments may by mutual agreement provide for the transmission of registered articles in the mails exchanged between the two countries.

The register fee for each article shall be ten cents in the United States, and two hundred (200) reis in Brazil.

ARTICLE XII. The two Post Departments shall settle, by agreement between them, all measures of detail and arrangement required to carry this convention into execution, and may modify the same in like manner, from time to time, as the exigencies of the service may require.

ARTICLE XIII. This convention shall take effect from a day to be fixed by the two Post Departments, and shall continue in force until annulled by mutual consent, or until one year from date of notice given by one of the departments to the other of its desire to terminate the same.

ARTICLE XIV. The present convention shall be ratified, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at Rio de Janeiro, as soon as possible.

In witness whereof the respective plenipotentiaries have signed and sealed the same.

Done in the city of Rio de Janeiro, this fourteenth day of the month of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy.

HENRY T. BLOW. [SEAL.]
BARAO DE COTEGIPE. [SEAL.]

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
Washington, May 9, 1870.

Having examined and considered the foregoing articles of a postal convention between the United States of America and the Empire of Brazil, which were agreed upon and signed in the city of Rio de Janeiro, on the fourteenth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and seventy, by Hon. Henry T. Blow, U. S. Minister to Brazil, acting in behalf of, and under instructions from, this department, and by His Excellency Baron de Cotegipe, Minister and Secretary of State for the Marine Department of Brazil, in charge of the foreign affairs, &c., the same are by me hereby ratified and approved, by and with the advice and consent of the President of the United States.

[SEAL.] In witness whereof I have caused the seal of the Post Office Department to be hereto affixed, with my signature, the day and year first above written.

JNO. A. J. CRESWELL,
Postmaster-General U. S.

[SEAL.] I hereby approve the foregoing convention, and in testimony thereof, I have caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

U. S. GRANT.

By the President :
HAMILTON FISH, *Secretary of State*
WASHINGTON, May 9, 1870.

TRANSLATION.

We, Don Pedro II., Constitutional Emperor and Perpetual Defender of Brazil, &c., make known to all those who shall see the present letter of confirmation, approval, and ratification, that on the fourteenth day of the month of March, of the current year of one thousand eight hundred and seventy, there was concluded and signed at this court, between Us and His Excellency the President of the United States of America, by the respective plenipotentiaries, endowed with full powers, a postal convention.

The same convention being presented to us, and all therein contained being seen, considered, and examined by us, we approve, ratify, and confirm the same, in the whole, as in each of its articles and stipulations, and by the present we pronounce it firm and valid and of full effect, promising by the imperial faith and word to fulfiled and observed in every possible manner.

In testimony of which we have caused to be prepared the present letter, signed by us, sealed with the great seal of the arms of the Empire, and attested by our Minister and Secretary of State, undersigned.

[SEAL.] Given at the palace of Rio de Janeiro, on the twenty-eight day of the month of June, of the year of our Lord Jesus Christ one thousand eight hundred and seventy.

PEDRO, *Emperor.*
VISCOUNT DE HABORALY.

Convention between the United States and Great Britain. Naturalization Concluded, May 13, 1870; Exchanged, August 10, 1870; Proclaimed, September 16, 1870.

By the President of the United States of America :

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS a convention between the United States of America and her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, for regulating the citizenship of the United States who have emigrated or who may emigrate from the United States of America to the British dominions, and of British dominions to the United States of America, was concluded and signed at London, by their respective plenipotentiaries, on the thirteenth day of May last, the original of which convention is word for word as follows :—

The President of the United States of America and her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, being desirous to regulate the citizenship of citizens of the United States of America who have emigrated or who may emigrate from the United States of America to the British dominions, and of British subjects who have emigrated or who may emigrate from the British dominions to the United States of America, have resolved to conclude a convention for that purpose, and have named as their plenipotentiaries, that is to say : The President of the United States of America, John Lothrop Motley, Esquire, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to her Britannic Majesty ;and her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the Right Honorable George William Frederick, Earl of Clarendon, Baron Hyde of Hindon, a peer of the United Kingdom, a member of her Britannic Majesty's most honorable Privy Council, Knight of the most noble Order of the Garter, Knight Grand Cross of the most honorable Order of the Bath, her Britannic Majesty's principal Secretary of State for foreign affairs; who, after having communicated to each other their respective full powers, found to be in good and due form, have agreed upon and concluded the following articles :

Article I. Citizens of the United States of America who have become, or shall become, and are naturalized according to law within the British dominions as British subjects, shall, subject to the provisions of Article II., be held by the United States to be in all respects and for all purposes British subjects, and shall be treated as such by the United States.

Reciprocally, British subjects who have become, or shall become, and are naturalized according to law within the United States of America as citizens thereof, shall, subject to the provisions of Article II., be held by Great Britain to be in all respects and for all purposes citizens of the United States, and shall be treated as such by Great Britain.

Article II. Such citizens of the United States as aforesaid who have become and are naturalized within the dominions of her Britannic Majesty as British subjects, shall be at liberty to renounce their naturalization and to resume their nationality as citizens of the United States, provided that such renunciation be publicly declared within two years after the exchange of the ratifications of the present convention.

Such British subjects as aforesaid who have become and are naturalized as citizens within the United States, shall be at liberty to renounce their naturalization and to resume their British nationality, provided that such renunciation be publicly declared within two years after the twelfth day of May, 1870.

The manner in which this renunciation may be made and publicly declared shall be agreed upon by the governments of the respective countries.

Article III. If any such citizen of the United States as aforesaid, naturalized within the dominions of her Britannic Majesty, should renew his residence in the United States, the United States government may, on his own application and on such conditions as that government may think fit to impose, re-admit him to the character and privileges of a citizen of the United States, and Great Britain shall not, in that case, claim him as a British subject on account of his former naturalization.

In the same manner, if any such British subject as aforesaid naturalized in the United States should renew his residence within the dominions of her Britannic Majesty, her Majesty's government may, on his own application and on such conditions as that government may think fit to impose, readmit him to the character and privileges of a British subject, and the United States shall not, in that case, claim him as a citizen of the United States on account of his former naturalization.

Article IV. The present convention shall be ratified by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof, and by her Britannic Majesty, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at London as soon as may be within twelve months from the date hereof.

In witness whereof the respective plenipotentiaries have signed the same, and have affixed thereto their respective seals.

Done at London, the thirteenth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy.

[SEAL.] JOHN LOTHROP MOTLEY.
[SEAL.] CLARENDON.

And whereas the said convention has been duly ratified on both parts, and the respective ratifications of the same were exchanged at London on the 10th ultimo :

Now, therefore, be it known that I, ULYSSES S. GRANT, President of the United States of America, have caused the said convention to be made public, to the end that the same and every clause and part thereof may be observed and fulfilled with good faith by the United States and the citizens thereof.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

[L. S.] Done at the city of Washington this sixteenth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy, and of the Independence of the United States of America the ninety-fifth.

U. S. GRANT.

By the President :
HAMILTON FISH, *Secretary of State.*

AMENDED ARTICLE,

To replace Article Sixteen of the detailed Regulations for the Execution of the Postal Convention signed at The Hague, the twenty-sixth day of September, in the year 1867.

In accordance with Article XIV, of the Postal Convention between The Netherlands and the United States, signed at The Hague on the 26th of September, 1867, the two administrations have agreed to replace Article XVI, of the Detailed Regulations of the 26th of November, 1867, by the following article :

ARTICLE XVI.

It is understood that the accounts between the two offices shall be established on the respective letter bills in the proper money of the dispatching office; but the international postage on the unpaid letters or insufficiently paid letters shall be computed in the money of the reciving country. The reduction of these moneys shall be effected in the general accounts at the rate of 2 42-100 guilders for one dollar of the United States.

In entering the foreign charge on the letter bills in the money of the dispatching office, the cent of the United States and two and a half cents of the Netherlands shall be taken as equivalents.

It is also understood that the quarterly accounts shall be paid respectively in gold, and in the denominations of the money of the creditor office.

Signed at Washington, the 23d day of May, 1870.

[L. S.] JNO. A. J. CRESWELL,
Postmaster General.

Signed at the Hague on the 15th June, 1870.

J. P. HOFSTEDE,
Chief Director of Posts.

Additional Convention between the United States and Great Britain. Slave Trade. Concluded, June 3, 1870; Proclaimed, September 16, 1870.

By the President of the United States of America.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas a convention between the United States of America and her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, for the suppression of the African slave trade, with instructions for the ships of the United States and British navies employed to prevent that trade, and regulations for the mixed courts of justice thereunto annexed, was concluded and signed at Washington, by their respective plenipotentiaries, on the 7th day of April, 1862; and whereas a convention additional thereto, and instructions thereunto annexed, were concluded and signed at Washington by their respective plenipotentiaries, on the 3d day of June last, the originals of which additional convention and instructions are word for word as follows :—

ADDITIONAL CONVENTION TO THE CONVENTION BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND GREAT BRITAIN OF THE SEVENTH OF APRIL, 1862, RESPECTING THE AFRICAN SLAVE TRADE.

The United States of America and her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, having come to the conclusion that it is no longer necessary to maintain the three mixed courts of justice, established at Sierra Leone, at the Cape of Good Hope, and at New York, in pursuance of the treaty concluded at Washington, on the 7th day of April, 1862, for the suppression of the African slave trade, they have resolved to conclude an additional convention for the purpose of making the requisite modifications of the said treaty, and have named as their plenipotentiaries, that is to say : The President of the United States of America, Hamilton Fish, Secretary of State, and her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Edward Thornton, Esquire, Companion of the Order of the Bath, and her Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States of America, who, after having communicated to each other their respective full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed upon and concluded the following articles :—

ARTICLE 1. Everything contained in the treaty concluded at Washington on the 7th of April, 1862, between the United States of America and her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, for the supression of the African slave trade, and in the annexes A and B thereto, which relates to the establishment of three mixed courts of justice at Sierra Leone, at Cape of Good Hope, and at New York, to hear and decide all cases of capture of vessels which may be brought before them as having been engaged in the African slave trade, or as having been fitted out for the purposes thereof, as well as to the composition, jurisdiction, and mode of procedure of such courts, shall cease and determine as regards the said mixed courts, from and after the exchange of the ratifications of the present additional convention, except in so far as regards any act or proceeding done or taken in virtue thereof, before this additional convention shall be officially communicated to the said mixed courts of justice. The said courts shall nevertheless have the power, and it shall be their duty, to proceed with all practicable dispatch to the final determination of all causes and proceedings which may be pending, and undetermined in them, or either of them, at the time of receiving notice of this convention.

ARTICLE II. The jurisdiction heretofore exercised by the said mixed courts in pursuance of the provisions of the said treaty shall, after the exchange of the ratifications of the present additional convention, be exercised by the courts of one or the other of the high contracting parties according to their respective modes of procedure in matters of maritime prize; and all the provisions of the said treaty with regard to the sending or bringing in of captured vessels for adjudication before the said mixed courts, and with regard to the adjudication of such vessels by the said courts, and the rules of evidence to be applied and the proceedings consequent on such adjudication, shall apply, mutatis mutandis, to the courts of the high contracting parties. It is, however, provided that there may be an appeal from the decision of any court of the high contracting parties, in the same manner as by the law of the country where the court sits is allowed in other cases of maritime prize.

ARTICLE III. It is agreed that in case of an American merchant vessel searched by a British cruiser being detained as having been engaged in the African slave trade, or as having been fitted out for the purposes thereof, she shall be sent to New York or Key West, whichever shall be most accessible for adjudication, or shall be handed over to the United States cruiser, if one should be available in the neighborhood of the capture; and that in the corresponding case of a British merchant vessel searched by a United States cruiser being detained as having been fitted out for the purposes thereof, she shall be sent for adjudication to the nearest or most accessible British colony, or shall be handed over to a British cruiser, if one should be available in the neighborhood of the capture.

All the witnesses and proofs necessary to establish the guilt of the master, crew, or other persons found on board of any such vessel, shall be sent and handed over with the vessel itself, in order to be produced to the court before which such vessel or persons may be brought for trial.

All negroes, or others, (necessary witnesses excepted,) who may be on board either an American or a British vessel for the purpose of being consigned to slavery, shall be handed over to the nearest British authority. They shall be immediately set at liberty, and shall remain free, her Britannic Majesty guaranteeing their liberty. With regard to such of those negroes, or others, as may be sent in with the detained vessel as necessary witnesses, the government to which they may have been delivered shall set them at liberty as soon as their testimony shall no longer be required, and shall guarantee their liberty.

Where a detained vessel is handed over to a cruiser of her own nation, an officer in charge, and other necessary witnesses and proofs, shall accompany the vessel.

ARTICLE IV. It is mutually agreed that the instructions for the ships of the navies of both nations destined to prevent the African slave trade, which are annexed to this convention, shall form an integral part thereof, and shall have the same force and effect as if they had been annexed to the treaty of the 7th of April 1862, in lieu of the instructions forming annex A to that treaty.

ARLICLE V. In all other respects the stipulations of the treaty of April 7, 1862, shall remain in full force and effect until terminated by notice given by one of the high contracting parties to the other, in the manner prescribed by Article VII. thereof.

ARTICLE VI. The high contracting parties engage to communicate the present convention to the mixed courts of justice, and to the officers in command of their respective cruisers, and to give them the requisite instructions in pursuance thereof, with the least possible delay.

ARTICLE VII. The present additional convention shall have the same duration as the treaty of the 7th of April, 1892, and the additional article thereto of the 17th of Febuary, 1863. It shall be ratified, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at London as soon as possible.

In witness whereof, the respective plenipotentiaries have signed the same, and have affixed thereto their respective seals.

Done at Washington, the third day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy.

[SEAL.] HAMILTON FISH.
[SEAL.] EDWD. THORNTON.

ANNEX TO THE ADDITIONAL CONVENTION BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA and GREAT BRITAIN, FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF THE AFRICAN SLAVE TRADE, SIGNED AT WASHINGTON ON THE THIRD DAY OF JUNE, 1870.

Instructions for the Ships of the United States and Britsh Navies employed to prevent the African Slave Trade.

Article I. The commander of any ship belonging to the United States or British navy, which shall be furnished with these instructions, shall have a right to search and detained any United States or British merchan vessel which shall be actually engaged, or suspected to be engaged, in the African slave trade, or to be fitted out for the purposes thereof, or to have been engaged in such trade during the voyage in which she may be met with by such ship of the United States or British navy; and such commaneer shall thereupon being or send such merchant vessel (save in the case proaided for in Article V. of these instructions) as soon as possible for judgment, in the manner provided by Article III. of the additional convention of this date, this is to say :—

In the case of an American vessel searched and detained as aforesaid by a British cruiser, she shall be sent to New York or Key West, which ever shall be most accessible, or be handed over to an United States cruiser, if one should be available in the neighborhood of the capture.

In the case of a British vessel searched and detained as aforesaid by an United States cruiser, she shall be sent to the nearest or most accessible British colony, or shall be handed over to a British cruiser, if one should be available in the neighborhood fo the capture.

Article II. Whenever a ship of either of the two navies, duly authorized as aforesaid, shall meet a merchant vessel liable to be searched under thd provisions of the treaty of the 7th of April, 1862, and of this additional convention, the serch shall be conducted with the courtesy and consideration which ought to be observed between allied and friendly nations; and the search shall, in all cases, be made by an officer holding a rank not lower than that of lieutenant in the navy, or by the officer who at the time shall be second in command of the ship by which such search is made.

Article III. The commander of any ship of the two navies, duly authorized as aforesaid, who may detain any merchant vessel in pursuance of the tenor of the present instructions, shall leave on board the vessel so detained the master, the mate or boatswain, two or three at least of the crew, and all the cargo. The captor shall, at the time of detention, draw up in writing a declaration, which shall exhibit the state in which he found the detained vessel, to be produced as evidence in the proper court.

He shall deliver to the master of the detained vessel a signed and certified list of papers found on board the same, as well as a certificate of number of negroes or other persons destined for slavery, who may have been found on board at the moment of detention.

In the declaration which the captor is hereby required to make, as well as in the certified list of the papers seized, and in the certificate of the number of negroes or others destined for slavery who may be found on board the detained vessel, he shall insert his own name and surname, the name of the capturing ship, and the latitude and longitude of the place where the detention shall have been made.

The officer in charge of the detained vessel shall, at the time of delivering the vessel's papers and the certificate of the commander into court, deliver also a certificate, signed by himself, and verified on oath, stating any changes which may have taken place in respect to the vessel, the crew, and her cargo, between the time of her detention and the time of delivering in such paper.

Where a detained vessel is handed over to a cruiser of her own nation, an officer in charge, and other necessary witnesses and proofs, shall accompany the vessel.

Article IV. All the negroes or others (necessary witness except) who may be on board either an American or a British detained vessel, for the purpose of being consigned to slavery, shall be handed over by the commander of the ship to the nearest British authority.

Article V. In case any merchant vessel detained in pursuance of the present instructions should prove to be unseaworthy, or in such a condition as not to be taken in for adjudication as directed by the additional convention of this date, the commander of the detaining cruiser may take upon himself the responsibility of abandoning or destroying her, provided the exact causes which made such a step imperatively necessary be stated in a certificate verified on oath. Such certificate shall be drawn up and formally executed by him in duplicate at the time, and shall be received as prima facie evidence of the facts therein stated, subject to rebuttal by counter proof.

In case of the abandonment or destruction of a detained vessel, the master and crew, together with the papers found on board, and other necessary proofs and witness, and one of the certificates mentioned in the preceding paragraph of this article, shall be sent and delivered at the earliest possible moment to the proper court before which the vessel would otherwise have been sent. Upon the production of the said certificate, the court may proceed, to adjudicate upon the detention of the vessel in the same manner as if the vessel had been sent in.

The negroes or others intended to be consigned to slavery shall be handed over to the nearest British authority.

The undersigned plenipotentiaries have agreed, in conformity with the IVth article of the additional convention, signed by them on this day, that the present instructions shall be annexed to the said convention, and be considerd an integral part thereof.

Done at Washington, the third day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy.

[SEAL.] HAMILTON FISH.
[SEAL.] EDWD. THORNTON

And whereas the said additional convention has been duly ratified on both parts and the respective ratifications of the same were exchanged at London on the 10th ultimo :

Now, therefore, be it known that I, ULYSSES S. GRANT, President of the United States of America, have caused the said additional convention to be made public, to the end that the same, and every clause and part thereof, may be observed and fulfilled with good faith by the United States, and the citizens thereof.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

[SEAL.] Done at the city of Washington, this sixteenth day of September in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy, and of the Independence of the United States of America the ninety-fifth.

U. S. GRANT.

By the President :
HAMILTON FISH,
Secretary of State.

Postal Convention between the United States of America and the Provinces of Vancouver's Island and British Columbia. Signed at Washington on the 9th of June, 1870, and at Victoria the 25th of July, 1870; Approved by the President of the United States on the 5th of October, 1870.

The undersigned, being thereunto duly authorized by their respective governments, have agreed upon the following articles, establishing and regulating the exchange of correspondence between the United States of America and the provinces of Vancouver's Island and British Columbia.

Article I. There shall be an exchange of mails between the United States and the provinces of Vancouver's Island and British Columbia, at the following points, viz : On the side of the United States, at Boston, New York, San Francisco, Portland, (Oregan,) Olympia; on the side of Vancouver's Island and British Columbia, Victoria. The two Post Departments may at any time discontinue either of said offices of exchange, or establish others, by mutual consent.

Article II. The mails exchanged between the offices of Bcston, New York, San Francisco, and Portland on the one side, and Victoria on the other are to pass each way as through mails, not to be opened at any intermediate office.

Article III. The authorized weight of a single international letter shall be fifteen grammes (by the metrical scale) in the United States, and half an ounce in Vancouver's Island and British Columbia. The postage on a single international letter shall be six cents if prepaid at the mailing office in either country, and ten cents if posted unpaid; and for other than single single letters the same charges shall be made for each additional fifteen grammes, (or half ounce), or fraction thereof. Letters insufficiently paid shall be transmitted as wholly unpaid. But, if one or more full rates shall be prepaid, the number of rates fully prepaid shall be always allowed, and the deficient postage only rated up for collection on delivery.

Article IV. No accounts shall be kept between the Post Departments of the United States and of Vancouver's Island and British Columbia, on the international letters exchanged between them, and each shall retain to its own use the postage which it collects.

Article V. Newspapers, pamphlets, magazines, and all other printed matter posted in the United States and sent to the provinces of Vancouver's Island or British Columbia, or posted in those provinces and sent to the United States, shall be chargeable with the regular domestic rates of postage, both to and from the frontier line in each country; which postage shall be collected at the office of mailing, on matter sent, and at the office of delivery, on matter received; and each country shall retain to its own use the postages which it thus collects.

Article VI. Each mail dispatched from one country to the other shall be accompanied by a letter or post bill, showing the number of each of the articles comprising the mail, and distinguishing the paid letters, with their postage in separate columns.

Article VII. Prepaid letters dispatched from one country to the other shall be plainly stamped with the words "Paid all," in red ink, in the right-hand upper corner of the address, in addition to the date stamp of the office of origin, and in like

[CONCLUDED ON FOURTH PAGE.]

The Huntingdon Journal.

J. R. DURBORROW, - - - - - - EDITOR

HUNTINGDON, PENN'A.

Wednesday Morning, July 26, 1871.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL:
COL. DAVID STANTON, of Beaver.

FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL:
COL. ROBERT B. BEATH, of Schuylkill

Union Republican County Convention.

The Republican voters of Huntingdon county are respectfully requested to assemble in their Wards, Townships and Boroughs, at the usual places of holding elections, (except, that in the West Ward of Huntingdon they will meet in the Engine House, and in the borough of Shade Gap, at the School House), on SATURDAY the 12th DAY of AUGUST, 1871, in the Townships between the hours of 3 and 7 o'clock in the afternoon, and in the boroughs between the hours of 6 and 9 o'clock in the evening, for the purpose of electing TWO DELEGATES to represent them in the County Convention.

The County Convention will be held at the Court House, in the borough of Huntingdon, on TUESDAY, AUGUST 15th, at 1 o'clock, p. m., for the purpose of nominating a ticket to be presented to the Union Voters of the county at the ensuing election.

The County Committee having made no change in the basis of representation, the Convention will be composed, as heretofore, of two delegates from each Township, Ward, Borough and District.

The following officers are to be nominated:

One person in conjunction with Blair and Cambria counties, for President Judge.
One person for Associate Judge.
One person for member of the General Assembly.
One person for High Sheriff.
One person for Treasurer.
One person for County Commissioner.
One person for Director of the Poor.
One person for County Surveyor.
One person for County Auditor.
One person for Coroner.

J. SYLVANUS BLAIR,
Chairman County Committee.

REPUBLICANS, READ OUR POSITION, OUR FACTS AND OUR CONCLUSIONS.

It was universally thought, for the best of reasons, that the difficulties which have heretofore existed in the Republican party, in this county, would entirely disappear from the surface, and that the party, united as one man, would go to the polls, at the approaching October election, and administer an overwhelming defeat to our Democratic opponents. Every sound and earnest Republican in the county was cheered by the prospect and gave evidence of his desire to go zealously to work for the good cause. Hundreds have approached us and expressed themselves warmly upon the subject, and the universal sentiment, is, that the Republican party has been duped into filling almost all the valuable offices with Democrats, and that the time has come for a different order of things, and especially for the discontinuance of such folly.

It has been our sole end and aim to accomplish this. We have endeavored to conduct the JOURNAL, for the last six months, so that it might meet the approbation of every sound and sincere Republican in the county. We have kept aloof from everything that might be construed to savor of a factional character. We did this for the sole purpose of harmonizing the Republicans. Our purpose, our labors, our all was enlisted and is enlisted for the welfare of the whole party, without any qualifications, and we challenge a successful contradiction of these facts. From the day we first assumed control of these columns until this moment, we have pursued our own course, written our own editorials, and expressed our own sentiments, without fear, favor or affection, as the best interests of the Republican party required, and we mean to do so while our name occupies a place, as editor, at the head of this journal.

And we say further: That any gentleman of this community, be he rich or poor, high or low, learned or unlearned, who is unjustly assailed, as a Republican, editing a Republican paper, in harmony with the great majority of the party, as we do, we will defend him to the best of our ability. It is our duty and our privilege to do so, and when we forget our duty may our right hand forget its cunning.

And beyond all this: When a United States Senator from this town, the first and perhaps the last one in a century, is assailed by Democratic stool-pigeons, we will defend him; especially so when we believe him to be honest and laboring for the best interests of the party whose cause it is our duty to uphold. And it were a strange thing indeed, if a Republican newspaper, published in the town where one of its principal citizens was honored by a seat in the Senate of the nation—an honor only conferred upon two persons out of three millions of people—and that one, too, a gentleman whose character is above the accusation of all honest and upright men, and whose virtues have been the theme of every tongue, until he, in justice to his outraged neighbors and his party, undertook to expose the wiles of those who had only wiles and machinations to depend upon for success, were not to defend him when misrepresented and maligned by those who have been the recipients of his bounty through many long years, and who now, in the baseness of their hearts, and in defiance of the strongest fraternal cords that bind men together, stab and defame him for a price. Yes, it were indeed strange if we did not defend him or any other misrepresented Republican under such circumstances.

But what we now desire is to examine closely, for a few minutes, fellow Republicans, the foundation of the difficulties that are now presented to us. Let us coolly and candidly examine, and, if possible, satisfy ourselves in regard to who is responsible for them. And to do this we will be obliged to repeat what has, no doubt, been frequently stated before.

Some years ago, how long we know not. nor does it matter specially, the Republican party was agitated by a report that a secret sworn League was organized, within its folds, which had for its sole object the elevation of its members to the various offices to be filled, and to give those, at its head, a monopoly of such business as they might be in. In other words, a sworn Ring, or a kind of political Ku Klux, was organized, with a few members in each election district, for the purpose of elevating themselves to all places of profit.—They were sworn to act in harmony, and to support each other, and by this means, distributed throughout the county, they were enabled to carry any point that they desired to carry. A few men, thus distributed, can accomplish wonders. So few people bestow any thought on political matters, until they are approached and solicited to act, that one man, to use a common phrase, can "set up" a township. And where two or three leading men act in conjunction, they have no difficulty in carrying any point they may wish. This was the case of the Ring or League. A man who was not a member had no chance of getting into office. Of course they used everybody who came in their way, but nobody knew that he was used, because he did not know who belonged to the order, and those who did belong made it a point, on all occasions, to swear most lustily that they did not. It would have been suicidal to have pursued any other course, because if their adherents had known that they were only tools—the cat's-paw to rake the chestnuts from the fire—they would have dropped them quicker than a "hot potato," and consequently they were obliged to deny the existence of such a Ring. Of course the Ring flourished for a season—all Rings do—and was, no doubt, much magnified. It was a source of profit and success to those who could not have obtained success in any other way. This brought down upon it the envy and jealousy of some, as well as the honest and hearty condemnation of those who would spurn this kind of chicanery. But it is quite probable that no effort would have been made to break it up had it not endeavored to pack the jury with its sworn adherents or their cat's-paws. In the meantime some of its members had "blowed", and its Constitution and By-Laws had been placed in the hands of Hon. John Scott, who, until this indubitable evidence was placed in his possession, was unwilling to believe that such a sworn Ring existed. But here was such evidence that no mortal man could successfully contradict. It was overwhelming. Under such circumstances Mr. Scott, sworn to be true to his clients, was obliged to sift the packing of the jury, and the result was that the Court was satisfied with the evidence and the jury set aside.

Fellow Republicans, is it not a terrible thought? Just suppose that you were unfortunate enough to come into one of the several Courts, and because your prosecutor or antagonist secured the services of a certain gentleman for counsel before you could, if you had desired to do so, that there in the jury-box sat twelve men, whose minds should be as blank paper to your cause, sworn to stand by and to assist your opponent's counsel! Has there ever been, in the history of civilization, a more dastardly effort to thwart the ends of justice? The thought is appalling!

The people, smarting under the outrage that was perpetrated upon them, appealed to Mr. Scott to expose and break up the League, and in addition to this, at a meeting of the Republican County Committee, a resolution was passed authorizing the appointment of a Committee to call upon Mr. Scott and request him to lay any evidence which he might have on the subject before the Committee. In compliance with this request, Mr. Scott appeared before the Committee and submitted such evidence as had come into his possession, and he subsequently used his influence against it, but the Ring, confident of the strength it had acquired, resisted the efforts to dismember it, and the result was that those who saw no other way to rid the party of a parasite of this nature, struck every man who was supported by the Ring, and they were defeated. This is the head and front of Mr. Scott's offending. It is not our purpose to defend this course—it may have been the only course left open to them to shake off this "old man of the sea." Suffice it to say it did, in a great measure, accomplish the desired end. The Ring was demoralized, and the few, against the many honest and upright people, were weighed in the balance and found wanting, and at the Convention last year it was fearfully in the minority. The people who thus gave it its death-blow felt that it was right to conciliate its leaders to a certain extent, and offered it fair terms, which were accepted, and while it accepted them with one hand, with the other it clutched the dagger that it intended to thrust at the heart of Hon. D. J. Morrell. This was discovered in time, in Mifflin county, and retaliation was determined upon by the best men in the party in that county, against the earnest protest, we are told, of Mr. Scott, and D. Walker Woods, Esq., was defeated for Senator, and Hon. D. J. Morrell, contrary to all expectations, was beaten for Congress. The only excuse for this base treachery, because in Huntingdon county the Republicans acted in good faith, was that Mr. Morrell was a fast friend of Mr. Scott, and that he was defeated in retaliation for the defeat of some of the friends of the Ring on the ticket of the year previously.

This is a history of the difficulties in this county, as far as we have been able to learn them from both parties. Now, then, what does it exhibit in brief? 1st. That a sworn Ring was formed in the Republican party to monopolize all the offices, which went so far as to tamper with the jury. 2ndly. That all honest and upright men set their faces against such perfidious conduct, and demanded its overthrow, through Mr. Scott, who believed it to be a duty he owed to his outraged neighbors and partisans, to use every honorable means to accomplish this purpose, and, lastly, The Ring attempted to retaliate and realized that "two could play at that game." This is the secret of the violent assaults upon Mr. Scott by men who, a few months previously, could scarcely find words sufficiently strong to speak his praise.

The course which the Ring took towards Hon. D. J. Morrell brought them in close relationship with Hon. R. Milton Speer, who is at the head of it to-day, and directs its movements, writes its editorials, and takes advantage of it to demoralize the Republican party. Mr. Speer has ingratiated himself with these soreheads, and instructed them that the only way in which they can accomplish anything for themselves and the Democratic party, is for them to pretend to act with the Republicans and to keep up a fight, and the *Globe* is subsidized for this purpose. It makes no difference to it who wins, so it puts money in its purse. Is this not evident? It says: "The past cannot and will not be "forgotten." Why keep up a constant strife? Is there anything to be accomplished by it save the success of the Democrats? And is it not fair to argue that this is what it wants? It says: "There "is no certainty of a Republican ticket "being elected." Who makes the Republican ticket doubtful? Why the *Globe* and its handful of conspirators who are trying to mislead the genuine Republicans, but which they shall do no longer! We doubt whether there are fifty Republicans in Huntingdon county to-day who desire to keep up strife in the party, perhaps not half that number. Originally there were not three hundred members of the Ring, if we understand it, in this county, and those who were not members only wanted to know that they were only used to elect those who were in, without having a ghost of a chance of being elected themselves, (because that was not the game,) and they would leave it at once, while many of those who were in were ashamed of the disreputable association to which they belonged and abandoned it. This being the case, we have no fears of the mischief that Messrs. Speer, Woods & Co. can do. They might as well consolidate the *Globe* and the *Monitor* now as after the election.

REPUBLICANS! we have waded through this statement for the purpose of reviving in your memory an oft-told tale, that you may consider whether it is advisable and judicious to keep up feuds in the Republican party on the strength of these facts. Whether there is to be an eternal political warfare for the satisfaction and benefit of the Democrats and a handful of sore-heads. Whether you are going to lend yourselves to Mr. Speer to accomplish his bad purposes. Whether you are going to allow the ticket to be made on the 15th of August to be slaughtered by wolves in sheeps' clothing. We beg you, we entreat you, to stand by the nominations and to reject every proposition coming from those who are to-day feigning to be Republicans to accomplish the purposes of the Democratic party. Rally! rally! with us for the Party, and when the smoke of battle clears away on the second Tuesday of October, the Democratic party and its allies will be buried in one common grave so deep that the sound of Gabriel's trump will not reach them in a thousand years.

☞ There is a very clever gentleman in this place, who runs a respectable law office, named W. H. Woods, Esq. This good gentleman is a fine citizen, a solid member of a church, and a decent lawyer. It is true he has never been President of the United States, or filled the distinguished position of United States Senator, or any other position calculated to immortalize a man or to make him universally notorious, but he it was who organized a Secret League for his own aggrandizement, and some people, without the fear of political annihilation before their eyes, have endeavored to ruin this magnificent work; and he refuses to be reconciled! He says he won't be reconciled—and he won't! unless (hark!) Hon. John Scott will resign his office of United States Senator!!!—Well, that is asking a little steep, but Mr. Scott will have to do it! There appears to be no other way!

☞ The Conferees of the respective counties composing the XVIth Judicial District, have unanimously signed a card, without a formal meeting, declaring Hon. Wm. M. Hall, of Bedford, the present incumbent, the nominee of the Republicans of that district for President Judge. This exhibits a unanimity upon the subject that is highly creditable to Mr. Hall, and which indicates his popularity throughout the district. We learn that Wm. J. Baer, Esq., of Somerset, will, quite probably, be Mr. Hall's competitor, in which case the fight will be very warm, but we have no doubt Mr. Hall will be elected by at least 800 or 1000 majority.

☞ A few years ago a lot of broken down office seekers, we suppose, seeing no other way of getting into fat offices, formed themselves into a sworn League to help each other into places of profit. This League consisted of only three from each election district, so that there were only three men in a township or district that could ever be preferred for any office, and those who were not members and worked with them were put off with promises.—Was there ever such duplicity and bad faith? The men who worked in good faith with them can now see what use was made of them.

☞ We provoked the *Globe* to bring out all its heavy ordnance last week, from Speer down to Dad with his "dogs." It was a very irregular volley. The missiles were of a harmless character, however, except those fired by the latter, which were calculated to deluge all in his neighborhood with an article commonly used by swallows, and with which he appears to be more familiar than anything else. That kind of thing don't annoy us, and we don't deal in it—nothing but solid shot dispensed at this establishment. Take heed, gentlemen, and dodge as usual, or we will not be responsible for the consequences.

☞ It might be some satisfaction to Mr. Speer to know whether there was not a "*pretty strong*" suspicion that Mr. Cessna helped to defeat us for District Attorney of Bedford county last fall, as he appears to be anxious to know whether we didn't help to defeat that gentleman for Congress. Mr. Speer ought to have at least as much interest in us as in Mr. Cessna. But as Mr. Speer has his hands full in running the Democracy, the Ring Ku Klux, and occasionally a raid into the Republican ranks, it would be ungenerous, we think, to burden him with Bedford county politics also.

☞ An industrious little shaver, scarcely a dozen years old, we learn, waded through the columns of the *Globe* last week, and counted the number of times that enterprising sheet repeated the name of Hon. John Scott, and he says one hundred and sixty-five times, if we understood him correctly. Perhaps it was only sixty-five times, but we don't think it could be less than the former. The boy, after taking several quarts of sweet milk, is recovering slowly from the effects of the poison infused. The venom that pervades that journal is about to destroy its own kind.

☞ Last week the *Monitor* went for the railroad men, and the railroad men in turn, we are told, went for it. The recognition was mutual, but the *Monitor* suffered. Never go out of your way to punck a hornet's nest, friend!

☞ The League Ku Klux (what are left of them,) believing that their chances are less for obtaining offices in the Republican party now than they were before they swore to cheat their neighbors, are at this time playing into the hands of the Democrats on fine promises to the effect: that if they can cheat their neighbors into electing the Democratic ticket they will be handsomely rewarded. Republicans, are you going to allow these men to cheat you into aiding the Democrats? They have succeeded once, shall they succeed again?

☞ The Democratic party, in casting about for a Presidential candidate, are wofully in the woods. Not that they havn't abundance of aspirants, but they want somebody who is available,—one who can ride a dozen of horses, say one thing and mean another, and look at the four points of the compass at the same time. For such an one there is much in store, but we fear it will be a fruitless search. They will have to settle down on some one of the old hacks.

☞ Hon. John Scott and the best men of Huntingdon county, found that they could only strike a parasite that had secretly fastened upon the party, by defeating it at the polls, in which they were endorsed by all the true men of the party who understood the evil they were trying to eradicate. The crippled birds are the ones who, encouraged by Democrats, are now filling the *Globe* with their cries. Wounded pigeons are always known by their flutterings.

☞ The burden of Mr. Wood's grief in the last *Globe* is that Hon. John Scott has not appointed the people who have been maligning him and misrepresenting him to office. What does Mr. Wood's want? The Christian and Sanitary Commissions have passed away; there is nothing to do in that line. However, he might take a Missionary appointment to the Fejees. He could just eat anybody there that did not please him. Wouldn't that be very nice!

☞ The *Monitor's* target practice, at the expense of the Orangemen, has turned out to be an expensive affair on its hands. A Pope's Bull would be easy to manage beside these fellows. Friend, always insist upon every man having as much of the pure air of liberty, unrestricted, as he can force into his lungs, and if people don't like to see him taking it, let them turn their backs and go about their business.

☞ That portion of the Democracy which refuses to accept the "new departure" are quietly told, by those who do, that it is only a matter of policy, that they only want to get into power, and as soon as they do, they will repudiate the doctrine. All remember "Polk, Dallas and the Tariff of '42;" it is the same game over again.

☞ An Irishman, we are told, was discussing with some friends "Dad's last."—One of them said "it has killed him politically." He good naturedly replied, "If so, let him rest," adding, "peace to his manes"; but not being much on his Latin, he rather spoiled the effect by pronouncing it thus—"peace to his maneness!"

A noxious weed is—
Dad William Lewis.

A rotten stick—not good—
Is William H. Wood.

But more worthless, more rotten, more
crafty than all, we fear,
Is our smooth-tongued Congressman, R.
Milton Speer.

☞ The *Globe*, two weeks ago, was on the high road to the Democracy, but Mr. Speer saw that wouldn't do; coming square over it would be of no service! No, no; it must play Republican a while yet to take in some of the poor unwary members of our party. This accounts for the change of base in its last issue.

☞ The *Globe* asserts that it "don't scare worth a cent." We have seen a boy before now peering into the darkness, halting, with his hair all on end, and fear oozing out at every pore of his body, and yet sickly smiling, and whining, "I a-i-n-'-t a-f-r-a-i-d!" This is what is called whistling to keep up your courage.

☞ The proposed amendment to the State Constitution, making the State Treasurer elective by the people, is officially published by the Secretary of the Commonwealth in the *Globe* and *Monitor*.—The Republicans of this county don't need to know that there is such an amendment to be voted on this fall. Dad, whose "pap?"

☞ The Altoona *Tribune* thinks we have caught a "reg'lar old Koon," that is neither a "cripple nor a hoax." You are right! We have got him; and we have "salted and peppered" him until he feels pretty cheap, and we assure you that we mean to "roast" him until he is completely "scorched."

☞ The *Globe* insists that its editor voted for Hon. D. J. Morrell last fall, when it is a well-known fact that this same gentleman quietly claims the credit for having managed his defeat. He thinks it was done handsomely! A very sly, nice game, wasn't it, Dad?

☞ The Ku Klux of this county, as near as we can learn, consists of the *Globe*, the editors of the *Globe*, the Red Front Grocery, the Book Store, the *Globe* Building, and a few other individuals not out of the *Woods*, with Speer for Head Centre. How are you, Ku Klux?

☞ The Irishmen of New York take the conduct of Gov. Hoffman, in revoking Chief of Police Kelso's order, very much to heart. They execrate him as if he were the vilest wretch on earth. This is bad for Democracy.

Humpty Dumpty sat on a wall,
Humpty Dumpty got a great fall;
Not all the Ring's horses, nor all the
Ring's men,
Can set Humpty Dumpty Woods up
again!

☞ The JOURNAL stands by the Republican Party, pure and undefiled; the *Globe* refuses to allow the Party to be harmonized. Republican, by which do you stand?

☞ Good riddance—The overthrow of the Ring by the Ring.

☞ The JOURNAL has done all that it could to harmonize the party; the *Globe* is doing all it can to disorganize the party. Republicans, which do you think has the best interests of the party at heart?

☞ The League, like a fatally wounded serpent, is all dead but the tail, but the Democratic doctors are determined to make the best use of all the remaining evidences of vitality. The *Globe* is the tail.

☞ The *Globe* don't scare, but it gets awful mad! and then! Oh, ye gods, but the dirt has to fly! We have seen a mad animal in the fields before now of which it reminds us very much.

☞ The *Globe* says: "The past cannot and will not be forgotten." This is just what the Democrats want. They can afford to pay the *Globe* for such little tid-bits.

☞ The JOURNAL wants harmony; the *Globe* strife and contention. Republicans, which do you think is in the interests of the Democrats?

☞ John McCurdy, Esq., of Shippensburg, has been appointed by the Governor, Superintendent of Public Printing.

☞ We are compelled this week to omit a number of advertisements, but the omission will be made good.

A Statement by Dr. Thompson—P. M. Lytle, Esq., Responsible for the Doctor's Appointment to the Republican State Central Committee.

SPRUCE CREEK, July 6th, 1871.

To the Editor of the Huntingdon Journal:—I regret to see, in the last number of the Huntingdon *Globe*, an effort made to revive the dissensions in the Republican party of this county, which I had hoped were about healed, and in order to do this the writer has made some gross misrepresentations. As I am assailed in the article, I beg leave to review it, and give the facts in the case.

To go back with Mr. Lewis to the meeting of the County Committee, at which the Conferees were elected and instructed for the Senatorial and Representative Delegates: The issue which he says was made there between Mr. Fisher and Mr. Lytle is not correct, at least so far as the so-called "Scott faction" knew. If it had been, it is very certain that Mr. Lytle would not have received my vote, and that of many others. *This acknowledgment on the part of the Globe is conclusive evidence which faction is anxious to keep up the strife.* In regard to the conversation of Senator Scott with Mr. Lytle subsequent to this meeting, there is no man of common sense who will believe this statement, although I don't doubt but that Mr. Lewis was so informed, and if his authority is the same person whom I believe him to be, I think that before I am through with this article I will convince Mr. Lewis that he has been most shamefully deceived and imposed upon. In regard to the right of the Senatorial and Representative Delegates naming the members of the State Central Committee from their respective counties, no one will deny. This right has always been conceded to the Representative Delegate, as it was at the last State Convention, except that this time the substitute for our Senatorial delegate assumed an active part in this duty, and the name of Dr. Brown was agreed upon. After Dr. Brown's name was submitted to the Chairman of the State Convention, the Chairman was instructed by our Representative delegate to withhold the name a few days. Within three days after the adjournment of the Convention our Representative delegate went to Harrisburg for the express purpose of having my name placed upon the Committee, and it was accordingly done. Prior to this I was not aware who was to be the member, nor was I thinking about it, until Mr. Lytle gave me this information, as well as a history of the whole proceedings, with instructions not to say anything about it, as Mr. Woods thought that Dr. Brown was on the Committee.

After Dr. Brown's death, Mr. Woods (substitute for our Senatorial delegate) went to Mr. Lytle and suggested the name of Mr. Lewis in place of Dr. Brown. Mr. Lytle immediately wrote a letter to the Chairman of the State Convention recommending Mr. Lewis, which Mr. Woods endorsed. This letter was shown to me, by the writer of it, a few days afterwards, and also at Altoona on the day of the meeting of the State Central Committee, at which time others also saw it, and to-day it is still in the pocket of its author. I do not wonder at Mr. Lewis being astonished in not finding his name on the list when the Committee met at Altoona, but when the facts are known the mystery is easily solved, as his name is yet in the pocket of his would-be recommender. This fact accounts for the answer received by Mr. Woods when he authoritatively accosted the Chairman, demanding on what authority my name was placed on the list. This conversation was repeated to me afterwards, by the Chairman, and it does not correspond with the statement in the *Globe*.

The special committee appointed to investigate in what manner my name was placed upon the Committee—as Mr. Lewis had handed in a protest signed alone by Mr. Woods (substitute for our Senatorial delegate) and not by our Representative delegate as the *Globe* would have us believe—asked for the protest of the Representative delegate, but this was not forthcoming. Mr. Lytle, seeing the dilemma in which he was placed, requested a private hearing with the Committee. This was granted, and when asked who he would recommend as the member of the Committee his reply was, Dr. Thompson. This is Mr. Lytle's statement, verbatim, to myself as well as to others. The Committee, seeing that Mr. Lewis had been deceived, in order to let him down easy, recommended that his name be also placed on the Committee, so that he is not so much the representative of the people as he is of Mr. Woods, and from what I know of his popularity, I don't think that I would be more than a hundred thousand votes behind him if it was submitted to a vote of the people.

SIDNEY THOMPSON.

[The above statement of Dr. Thompson was handed to us for publication about the 8th or 9th of July, after the reply to the *Globe*, published by us on the 12th, was written and in type. We then suggested that the managers of the *Globe* would discover that they had been victimized, and that, in all probability, as gentlemen, they would correct their position of the week previously, and, under such circumstances, there would be no necessity for this statement. But the last *Globe*, in the face of all the facts, unquestionably known to it, persists in charging Mr. Scott with the appointment of Dr. Thompson, and this being the case, there is, therefore, no reason why this communication should be longer withheld. It is as evident as the noonday sun that this matter was made a mere pretext to raise difficulties in the Republican party, or a more honorable and more dignified course would have been pursued.]

Letter from Richmond.

RICHMOND, VA., July 21, 1871.

Editor Journal:—The remarkable change from the balmy air of Spring to the intense heat of mid-summer has hastened the departure of Northern people from the city, until comparatively few remain; while many of the natives are in search of cool retreats among the mountains of West Vrginia, or in some favored Northern clime. As you walk the streets of the city, which you dare not do without an umbrella, you hear the cry from every corner, hot! hot!! But this is not surprising when you find the Thermometer in mid-day at 116° (in the shade), and at midnight still above a hundred. Yet in the midst of such intense heat, the health of the city is tolerably good and not more deaths occur than time ordinarily produces.

The 4th was celebrated here with as much pomp and display as the Chivalry could command. It seemed a sort of reunion of the scattered fragments of the "Confederacy." New Orleans sent a delegation of three hundred, and other cities, less remote, were represented. Fraternity, after fraternity, ad infinitum, appeared in glowing colors, eclipsed only by the grand military parade, in strange contrast with the one which was gotten up rather hastily on the 3d of April 1865; and to join which Jeff. Davis got a pressing invitation before he had done saying his prayers.

In the midst of the surging crowd of spectators appeared the belles of Franklin street, in all the gorgeousness of dress and fashion. And a thousand eyes and hearts are at once set upon these gay specimens of human folly.

This, we learn, is the first grand celebration, in Richmond, of the 4th of July, for many years. It seems that these people had forgotten that great event which declared that "All men are created free and equal." Although nearly a hundred years hrve passed since this declaration, bearing away the fragments of fallen empires and ruined despotisms, yet it would seem that an other century will be required to teach the people of the South the great principle contained in that declaration.

Your correspondent having seen the "elephant" we withdrew and joined an excursion party to West Point. Our trip was over the battle field of "Seven Pines" and through the ill-famed "Chicahominy Swamps" and past the "White House" on the Pamunkey where Gen. McClellan had his base of supplies during the Peninsula campaign. This wilderness and tens of thousands of better land in the State are now offered for sale at the rate of fifty cents, to five dollars, per acre. Across the Pamunkey, we are in an Indian settlement where the land is of a good quality and in a fair state of cultivation. These farmers use as fertilizer the black pea whose vine resembles that of the sweet potato and grows about as tall as red clover. When matured it is plowed down like a Pennsylvania farmer manage a clover crop.

But what of West Point? It is the terminus of the Richmond and York River Railroad, and is in daily communication with first-class steamers for Baltimore and New York. It is noted also as a famous watering place and summer resort. Among its sources of enjoyment are bathing, fishing and boating. Its salt water baths are a great luxury and are much sought after. Lying between the Mattaponi and Pamunkey which there unite their waters to form the York river, it is favored with a most refreshing breeze even in the hottest days of summer.

The great event of Richmond during this season was the trial in the Hastings Court, last week of Mr. Cahoon.

This is one of those cases of political persecution, so frequently occurring in the South. Cahoon was the loyal candidate for Mayor of the city, and, as all agree, would have been elected. But, to get him out of the way, he was arrested on the charge of a felony and lodged in jail. In their determination to send him to the penitentiary, they have tried him three times. At the second trial nine of the jury voted for acquittal. and the remaing three afterward declared they were compelled to go for conviction, or forfeit their employment. All effort failing to get a jury in Richmond base enough to convict this man on mercenary and futile testimony, the Sheriff was sent to Fredericksburg to pack jurymen, which he did effectually; announcing at the onset that he wanted men this time who could be relied on, for this case must be ended. The jury did their work well and "ended the case" by sending the prisoner to the penitentiary for two years.

It is no exaggeration of the state of affairs to say that loyal men have no protection for life or property in the State of Virginia.

True, these people do not, as in some other places of the South, drag loyal people from their homes in dead hour of night and subject them to torture and death; but what is worse, on plea of being "law abiding," the Courts can be transformed into a "Ku Klux," from whose wrath there is no escape.

We have read, with no little astonishment, the reports of Northern people who have swept over the South, spending a day or two in chief cities; halting at some famous watering place; *totally ignoring loyal people;* associating with, and getting their information from rebels only; and then have returned to burden the press with eulogies on the good order and "law abiding" proclivities of the Southern people. One would think that such a pretended philosopher as Horace Greely might discover the necessity of living among these people in order to understand them. And if he comes to take up his abode in Virginia, as rumor has it, he will discover ere long that "Carpet-baggers and Scalawags," are, after all, the true exponents of Southern character and conduct. And if some of our Democratic friends at the North resided here, they would doubtless soon find their better judgment restraining their anathemas against Congress for providing some means of protection for loyal people against the outrages of a people as rebellious as when the South seceded, and who hope through strategy and deception to gain power, to recover "the lost cause."

OCCASIONAL.

Poor Director—No. 2.

Editor Journal:—I see that a correspondent of the Shirleysburg *Herald*, a little 8x10 sheet, owned and published semi-occasionally, by this man Fraker, who, as I said in my former article, was one of the locofocos who run Mr. Logan and the Poor House, undertakes to criticise my former article on the treachery of this man Logan, charging me with crimes that they themselves are not free from, such as visiting Niagara Falls on wedding tours, &c. Now this is all bosh, intended to draw public attention from the issues in question.

If I know myself I have never taken a wedding tour, never visited Niagara Falls, never sold frog ponds to the Directors of the Poor, without a shadow of law, thereby pocketing twelve or fifteen hundred dollars of the taxpayers money. Will this apologist of Mr. Logan tell the tax-payers why Mr. Logan would not let Mr. Heffner's pork bill of last fall go into last year's account? Was it because he paid him two cents per pound more than market price? Will he also tell us why Levi Myers could not do the carpenter work of the corn crib and wagon shed when he offered to do it for $70 and board himself? and why Mr. Piper got $235 for it and boarded by the county? Will this correspondent, who charges me with receiving money from Mr. Morrell, (which is utterly false) tell us how much Mr. Logan and his sixteen paupers got from Mr. Speer? I also see that the editor of this same sheet promises to enlighten us in his next issue why Mr. Logan purchases the most of his supplies from him. This, to us in the vicinity of Shirleysburg, would be labor lost, for every child here knows that a merchant who pays fifty cents on the dollar can undersell, for a little while at least, others who pay in full. Besides, do not the editor and Mr. Logan meet around the same altar? Do not they unite their voices in singing that beautiful hymn commencing

"I love to steal," &c.,

whilst their pastor's horse is kicking at the flies in the broad pasture fields on the Poor House Farm.

A TAXPAYER.

United States Laws.

AN ACT supplementary to "An Act to authorize the Extension, Construction, and Use of a lateral Branch of the Baltimore and Potomac R. R. Co., in, to, and within the District of Columbia," approved February fifth, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Baltimore and Potomac Railroad Company be, and they are hereby authorized to erect over their tracks on Virginia Avenue, between west Sixth street and west Seventh street, in the city of Washington, a passenger depot building, covering the following described area, to wit: Commencing at the intersection of the building line of south side of south C street produced and the building line of east side of west Seventh street produced, thence along last mentioned line southward to a point, thence by line parallel with and forty feet distant northward from building line of southerly side of Virginia Avenue to a point in building line of west side of west Sixth Street produced, thence last-mentioned line northward to a point, thence by parallel with and forty feet distant southward from building line of northerly side of Virginia Avenue to a point thence northward by line parallel with and eighty feet distant eastward from the building line of eatt side of west Seventh Street produced to a point in building line of south side of C Street produced, thence by last-mentioned line westward to the place of beginning; which shall be of the same style of architecture as the depot of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, at the city of Lancaster, in the State of Pennsylvania; *Provided,* That the assent of the municipal authorities of the city of Washington or of the District of Columbia be first obtained to the erection of said depot.

APPROVED, March 3, 1871.

An Act to regulate the Grade of Maryland Avenue from the End of the Long Bridge to Twelfth Street.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Baltimore and Potomac Railroad Company are herebp authorized, at the expense of said company, to change the grade of Maryland Avenue, so as to establish a descending grade of one and seventy-five one-hundredths feet per one hundred feet from the centre of Twelfth Street south to the centre of Thirteen-and-a-half Street south to the top of the abutment of the Long bridge over the Potomac river, as newly constructed; the present grade at the centre of Twelfth Street south to be reduced two feet, and the level of the top of the new abutment of the Long bridge not to be more than nine feet above the hight of the old abutment: *Provided,* That if any actual damage shall be sustained by the owners of any property on said avenue, or on the streets connecting therewith, by reason of such change of grade, said railroad shall pay such damages as shall be sustained, to be recovered in any court of competent jurisdiction in the District of Columbia: *Provided further,* That such change of grade shall be made under the supervision of the proper municipal authorities of the city of Washington or of the District of Columbia, and in the manner to be approved by said municipal authority.

APPROVED, March 3, 1871.

AN ACT to authorize the Establishment of certain free public Highways in the District of Columbia, and for other Purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Represenatives of the United States of America in Congrese assembled, That the proper municipal authorities of the District of Columbia are hereby authorized and directed, within sixty days from and after the passage of this act, to locate, construct, and maintain a free public highway on and over that part of the Columbia turnpike road which leads from the boundary of the city of Washington to the boundary of the District of Columbia towards the village of Bladensburg, in the State of Maryland, and which is now commonly called the Bladensburg turnpike road, and which is described in the act of Congress approved April twentieth, eighteen hundred and ten, incorporating the president, directors, and company of the Columbia Turnpike Roads, as the line in the most direct and practicable route from the capital to Baltimore; and for the purpose aforesaid the said municipal authorities shall have power to take any real estate or franchise of the said president, directors, and company of the Columbia Turnpike Roads Company necessary for the construction and maintenance of said free public highway, and no more.

SEC. 2. That the proper municipal authorities aforesaid shall, within the time aforesaid, locate, construct, and maintain a free public highway, on and over the turnpike road in the District of Columbia, leading from the boundary of the city of Washington, and beginning at or near the end of Seventh Street of said city, and extending to the boundary of the District of Columbia towards Brookville, Maryland, authorized by the act of Congress approved February fifteenth, eighteen hundred and nineteen, entitled "An act to authorize the president and managers of the Rockville and Washington Turnpike Company of the State of Maryland to extend and make their turnpike road to or from the boundary of the city of Washington, in the District of Columbia, through said District to the line thereof;" and for the purpose aforesaid the said proper municipal authorities shall have power to take any real estate or franchise belonging to said turnpike company which may be necessary for the construction and maintenance of said free public highway, and no more.

SEC. 3. That just compensation shall be made to the aforesaid companies for the real estate and franchise so taken, and which compensation shall be ascertained in the following manner: immediately after the said proper municipal authorities shall have taken any of said real estate and frandhises, the marshal of the District of Columbia shall in each case summon a jury of twelve men, who shall under oath, and after due notice given to the companies interested, and also to the said municipal authorities, proceed, under the direction of one of the justices of the supreme court of the District of Columbia, to assess the damages due to each of said companies, which said damages shall be paid by the said District of Columbia, who are hereby authorized to levy a sufficient tax for that purpose in the following proportions: one-tenth of said damages by the county of and nine-tenths by the city of Washington.

SEC. 4. That in fixing the measure of damages, and in fixing the present value of the franchise of either of said turnpike companies, the jury may take into consideration the question whether such franchise has been forfeited by such company.

APPROVED, March 3, 1871.

An Act to enable the Jackson, Lansing, and Saginaw Railroad Company to change the northern Terminus of its Road from Traverse Bay to the Straits of Mackinaw, and for other Purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Jackson, Lansing, and Saginaw Railroad Company, a corporation organized and existing under the laws of the State of Michigan, and to which the said State granted a portion of the land grant made to aid in the construction of a railroad from Amboy, by Hillsdale and Lansing, to some point on or near Traverse bay, by an act entitled, "An act making a grant of alternate sections of the public lands to the State of Michigan to aid in the construction of certain railroads in said State, and for other purposes," approved June three, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, be, and hereby is, empowered and authorized to change the northern terminus of its railroad, from Traverse bay to some point on or near the straits of Mackinaw, in said State of Michigan, and to change the location of the incompleted portion of its railroad, so as to obtain the most direct and suitable practicable route from Saginaw river to the straits of Mackinaw; *Provided,* That such change shall lessen the length of said line by rendering it more direct: *And provided further,* That no change in the location of said line of railroad shall have the effect or be construed to work any change in the land grant made to aid in the construction of said road: *And provided also,* That such new location shall be made within the limits of such grant until the northern limit of said grant is passed.

SEC. 2. That only the lands embraced within the limits of the said grant as the same was originally located under said act of Congress of June three, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, shall pertain to said railroad, or be applicable to aid in the building of the same, whether it be constructed on such new or improved location, or on the said original location. But all the lands within the limits of said grant now remaining unsold, and of the character described and embraced in said act of Congress, whether heretofore listed and certified by the commissioner of the land office as inuring under said grant or not, shall belong to and be applicable to aid in the construction of said railroad, whether built on said improved or said original location, and the said company, on completing its said railroad, or any portion thereof, within the time and the manner required by law, namely, on or before June third, eighteen hundred and seventy-three, the time limited in the act of Congress of July third, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, on such new or improved line, shall be entitled to the same amount of said lands for each mile of said railroad, so constructed as if the same had been built on the line originally located under said act: *Provided,* That said company shall not be entitled to any of said lands for that part of its said new or improved line situate to the northward of the limits of its said land grant, and between that point and the straits of Mackinaw; but the right of way for said railroad over the public lands on its new or improved location is hereby granted.

APPROVED. March 3, 1871.

An Act to provide for a Building suited to the Use of the Post Office, the Pension and Revenue Officers, and the Judicial Officers of the United States, in the City of Trenton, New Jersey.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress, assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to cause to be constructed a suitable building, fire proof, at Trenton, New Jersey, for the accommodation of the post-office, United States circuit and district courts, pension and internal-revenue offices; and for this purpose there is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, one hundred thousand dollars, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, who shall cause proper plans and estimates to be made, so that no expenditure shall be made or authorized for the full completion of said building beyond the amount herein appropriated; *Provided,* That no money hereby appropriated shall be used or applied for the purpose until a valid title to the land for the site of such building shall be vested in the United States, and until the State shall also duly release and relinquish to the United States the right to tax or in any way assess said site, or the property of the United States that may be thereon, during the time that the United States shall be or remain the owner thereof.

APPROVED, March 3, 1871.

An Act granting the Right of Way to the Green Bay and Lake Pepin Railway Company for its Road across the Oneida Reservation, in the State of Wisconsin.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the Green Bay and Lake Pepin Railway Company be and is hereby, authorised to build and maintain its railway across the Oneida reservation, in the State of Wisconsin, and to take sufficient land, not more than a strip one hundred feet in width, for the purpose of said railway, in accordance with and subject to the conditions of an agreement made by the chiefs and headmen of the Oneida tribe of Indians, on the twenty-third day of May, eighteen hundred and seventy, approved by and on file with the Secretary of the interior.

APPROVED, March 3, 1871.

An Act for the Recovery of Damages for the Loss of the Sloop-of-War Oneida.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Navy be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed, after consultation with the Attorney-General, to take such measures, and institute and pursue to final judgment or decree such proceedings at law or otherwise, as may be needful to obtain full damages and indemnification for the destruction and loss of the sloop-of-war Oneida, in the bay of Yeddo, Japan, in January eighteen hundred and seventy, and to employ such legal counsel in the United States, or abroad, as he may find requisite to accomplish the purposes of this act

APPROVED, March 3, 1871.

New Advertisements.

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.

[*Estate of Samuel Stewart, dec'd.*]

Letters of Administration having been granted to the undersigned on the estate of Samuel Stewart, late of Cromwell township, dec'd., all persons knowing themselves indebted are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

WASHINGTON STEWART,
JOHN F. STEWART,
July 26, 1871.* [Admrs.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—

Letters of administration having been granted to the subscriber, living in Alexandria borough, on the estate of Samuel McPherran, late of said borough, dec'd., all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate will make payment without delay, and those having claims against the same will present for them payment.

J. A. McPHERRAN,
july26-6t. Administrator.

AIRY VIEW ACADEMY!!!

PERRYVILLE, JUNIATA COUNTY, PENN'A.

FOR MALE AND FEMALE

Attractively situatad in a healthful and beautiful region, one-fourth of a mile from Penn'a. R. R. Four regular graduates, asssted by other competent instructors, constitute the corps of instruction. The Principal, (for many years in charge of Tuscarora Academy, and, since 1852, the head of this institution), refers to his numerous pupils in all the learned professions, and in every department of business. Music and Painting, specialties. Fall session will commence *SEPTEMBER* 1st, 1871. *Terms, $200 per annum.* Address,

DAVID WILSON, A. M.
A. J. PETTERSON, A. M.
july26-3m. Port Royal P. O., Pa.

A. R. BECK, Fashionable Barber and Hairdresser, Hill street, opposite the Franklin House. All kinds of Tonics and Pomades kept on hand and for sale. [ap19,'71-6m

New Advertisements.

AUDITED ACCOUNT OF TH
SCHOOL BOARD of the Borough of
Union, Huntingdon county, Pa., for the year ending M 31, 1868.

RECEIPTS.

Amt. on Duplicate	$660 14	
Less exonerations	14 00	
		$646
Amt. rec'd from Mt. Union District		53
Total		$699

EXPENDITURES.

Order No. 1. Geo McLaughlin, for two lots	$300
" 2. Benj Leutz, printing	1
" 3. A K Hames, carpenter work	8
" 4. Scott & Graham, plastering	3
" 5. Samuel Miller	15
" 6. Wm Meyers, hauling	2
" 6. Ephraim Baker, salary	40
" 7. Linnie Sangre, salary	30
" 8. A Bolinger, cutting wood	
" 10. E Baker, salary	40
" 11. J McGahan, cutting wood	2
" 12. F D Stevens, hardware	1
" 16. E Baker, salary	40
" 17. A Harshbarger, lumber	12
" 18. L Sangre, salary	30
" 19. J McGahan, cutting wood	2
" 20. P Shaver, Sr., wood	12
" 21. J W Shaver	3
" 22. E Baker, salary	42
" 23. L Sangre, salary	30
" 24. L Sangre, salary	30
" 25. G Dougherty, salary	40
" 26. N Shaver, wood	15
" 27. H Shaver, hauling	
" 28. P M Bare, treasurer	10
" 29 J W Shaver, secretary	10
" 30. P M Bare	1
J G Steward, collectors fees	32
Auditors fees	3
Total	$793
Less receipts	699
Indebtedness May 30, 1868	$94

We, the undersigned Auditors certify to the correctn of the above, as found on the records of School Board.

T. A. APPLEBY,
D. H. BLAIR,
3d Auditor absent.

AUDITED ACCOUNT OF TH
SCHOOL BOARD, of the Borough of M
Union, Huntingdon county, for the year ending May
1869.

RECEIPTS.

Amt. on Duplicate	$841 86	
Less Exonerations	31 25	
		$810
State appropriations	$55 10	
Amt. received from district	50 00	
Total		$915

EXPENDITURES.

Order No. 1. Samuel Richardson, cleaning house	$2
" 2. Sallie E Hough, salary	30
" 3. Daniel J Shults, salary	40
" 4 Sallie Hough, salary	30
" 5. Daniel J Shults, salary	40
" 6. John Copenhaver, wood	12
" 7. Daniel J Shults, salary	40
" 8. Wm Meyers, hauling	3
" 9. Sallie Hough, salary	33
" 10. " "	12
" 11. Daniel Shults, "	40
" 12. " "	40
" 13. John Copenhaver, wood	20
" 14. V. E. Dougherty, salary	67
" 15. Thom. H Adams, (not carried out)	
" 16. John Copenhaver, wood	8
Speer & M'Murtrie legal advice	5
" 17. J W Shaver, secretary	10
" 18. Samuel Miller, collector	40
" 19. P M Barr, treasurer	10
T H Adams	3
Auditors fees	3
Total	$490
To indebtedness at close of last year	94
Total	$584
Receipts $915 71	
Less expenditures and debt 584 81	
Amt. in Treasury on May 30, 1869	$330

We, the undersigned Auditors certify to the correctn of the above, as shown by books of School Board.

T. A. APPLEBY,
D. H. BLAIR.
3d Auditor absent.

AUDITED ACCOUNT OF TH
SCHOOL BOARD, of the Borough of M
Union, Huntingdon County, Pa., for the year ending M
30, 1870.

RECEIPTS.

Amt. on Duplicate	$1,022 34	
Exonerations	18 82	
		$1,003
State appropriation		65
Amt. rec'd from District		50
Total		$1,118

EXPENDITURES.

Order No. 1. D H Shults, appropriation to H. School	$50
" 2. J Cornman, printing	1
" 3. J A I Postlethwait, carpenter work	11
" 4. Blair & Appleby, lumber	11
" 5. S H Adams, hardware	5
" 6. P H Campbell, lumber	4
" 7. Martha Shaver, salary	30
" 8. A B Shultz, "	30
" 9. Martha Shaver, "	35
" 10. A B Shultz. "	40
" 11. Martha Shaver, "	30
" 13. S H Adams, door	2
" 14. A B Shults salary	40
" 15. E K Rogers, wood	25
" 16. A B Shults, salary	40
" 17. Martha Shaver, salary	30
" 18. Martha Shaver, salary	35
" 19. A B Shults, salary	38
" 20. E K Rogers, wood	19
" 21. J A J Postlethwait, repairs	8
" 22. Samuel Miller, fare to Huntingdon	2
" 23. B F Douglas, on house	100
" 24. "	200
" 25. " extra mason work	45
" 26. " on house	400
" 27 P H Campbell, plan and specification	10
" 28. T H Cremer, advertising	1
" 29. J A I Postlethwait, secretary	15
" 30. John Ross, treasurer	10
" 31. A Price, collector	50
A Price, interest to Roberts	9
Total	$1,300
Receipts for year $1,113 52	
Amt. in Treasury May 30, 1869 330 90	
	$1,449
Amt. in Treasury May 30, 1870	$148

We, the undersigned Auditors certify to the correctn of the above, as shown by the books of the School Board

T. A. APPLEBY,
D. H. BLAIR.
3d Auditor absent.

AUDITED ACCOUNT OF TH
SCHOOL BOARD of the Borough of M
Union, for the year ending June 10, 1871.

RECEIPTS.

Amt. of Duplicate	$1,004
Less exonerations	21
	$ 983
State appropriations	65
Amt. received for use of Hall	15
Total	$1,063

EXPENDITURES.

Order No. 1. B F Douglas, for house	$700
" 2. G P Miller, digging well	52
" 3. George Bolinger, digging well	9
" 4. E P McKittrick, dressing tools for well	8
" 5. F H Harrison, spouting school house	18
" 6. J C Sechler, freight on school furniture	37
" 7. Geo Bolinger, work on well	35
" 8. F D Stevens, 2 egg stoves	33
" 9. S W McPherran, salary	45
" 10. Rebecca Isenberg, salary	30
" 11. John S Shaver, putting down seats	4
" 12. Rebecca Isenberg, salary	30
" 13. S W McPherran, salary	45
" 14. J A J Postlethwait, work and material	42
" 15. Etnier & Kimmell, coal	29
" 16. F H Harrison, stove pipe	1
" 17. John Shaver, carpenter work	2
" 18. Blair & Appleby, lumber for well	2
" 19. John Dougherty, pump and coal	14
" 20. D Fleck, mason work at well	2
" 21. A R Brier, lime and labor	2
" 22. S H Adams, sundries for school	27
" 23 E K Rogers, hauling stone and cleaning well	33
" 24. W S McPherran, salary	45
" 25. Wm Dean, stove pipe	2
" 26. Mary A Mirsky, cleaning school room	1
" 27. S W Leits, painting black boards	2
" 28. Beckie Isenberg, salary	30
" 29. "	30
" 30. W S McPherran "	45
" 31. Beckie Isenberg, "	30
" 32. W S McPherran, "	45
" 33. R B Petrikin, securing Legislation	1
" 34. E K Rogers, wood	3
" 35. I C Koss, hauling	1
" 36. S H Adams, brooms and pokers	2
" 37. Beckie Isenberg, donation	12
John Thompson	3
" 38. Perry County Insurance Company	10
" 39. John Thompson, treasurer	10
" 40. J A I Postlethwait services as clerk	15
M W Chese, furniture for house	301
Union Bank, discount	42
J C Sechler, previously overpaid tax	4
A R Price, collecting tax	49
B Douglass, balance on house	1400
Union Bank, discount	42
Union Bank, discount	31
A Price, collecting $61 22	3
Henry Roberts, interest accrued	30
Auditors fee	3
Total	$3,386
Less receipt duplicate &c $1,063 54	
Amt. in Treasury May 30, 1870 148 00	
	$1,212
Total debt at this date	$2,174

Outstanding indebtedness of the Borough.

To P Shaver, loan	$360
To John Thompson, loan	290
To Henry Roberts, loan	530
To Union Bank, loan	1,473
Auditors fees for 4 years	12
J C Sechler and others, outstanding orders	13
Total	$2,589

Assets.

Cash in Treasury	$130 84	
S Millin's note	200 00	
Amt. on Duplicate of 1869	84 11	
	$ 414 95	
Total debt		$2,105

Cost of School Property

Double lots	$ 300 00	
School building	2,855 15	
Seats	391 54	
Stoves and fixtures	41 90	
	$3,588 59	
Digging well and walling, hauling stone, etc.	$139 19	
Pump, platform, etc.	36 82	
	$176 01	
Total cost of school property		$3,764

We the undersigned Auditors certify to the correctne of the above, as shown by the books of the School Board.

T. A. APPLEBY,
D. H. BLAIR,
3d Auditor absent.

LEWISTOWN BOILER WORKS.

SNYDER, WEIDNER & CO., Manufa turers of Locomotive and Stationary Boilers, Tank Pipes, Filling-Barrows for Furnaces, and She Iron Work of every description. Works on Logs street, Lewistown, Pa.

All orders promptly attended to. Repairin done at short notice [Apr 5,'71,1y.*

FOR ALL KINDS OF
PRINTING
GO TO THE
"JOURNAL BUILDING.

Huntingdon Journal.

sday Morning, July 26, 1871.

DING MATTER ON EVERY PAGE.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

MEETINGS.

RIAH LODGE, No. 300, A. Y. M., meets second Mon- ing of each month, in Brown's building.

NG STONE H. R. A. CHAPTER No. 201, meets the day evening of each month, in Brown's building.

A LODGE, No. 117, I. O. O. F., meets every Friday third floor, Leister's building.

HOR CAMP OF I. O. O. F., meets every second and esdays, third floor, Leister's building.

AHOE TRIBE, No. 68, I. O. of R. M., meets every evening, third floor, Leister's building.

MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION meets the first and day evenings of each month, in Smith's building.

, G. A. R., meets third Monday of each month in use.

OUNCIL meets the first Friday evening of each

GDON LODGE, No. 149, K. of P., meets every Sat- ening, in Smith's building.

GDON TEMPLE OF HONOR, No. 71, meets the fourth of each month in Good Templar's Hall.

EBSTERIAN CLUB meets every Thursday evening, M. C. A. room.

GDON COUNCIL, O. U. A. M., meets first and third of each month in Good Templar's Hall.

CHURCHES.

Church—Washington street. Rev. J. W. PLAN- rvices on Sabbath: 10½ a. m., 7 p. m.

c—Washington street. Rev. P. B. O'HALLORAN. irst three Sundays in every month.

lical Lutheran—Mifflin street. Rev. J. J. KERR. on Sabbath: 10½ a. m., 7 p. m.

Reformed—Church street. Rev. S. D. STECKLE. on Sabbath: 7 p. m,

list Episcopal—Church street. Rev. M. K. FOSTER. on Sabbath: 10½ a. m., 7 p. m.

ant Episcopal—Hill street. No Pastor.

terian—Hill street. Rev. G. W. ZAHNIZER. Ser- Sabbath: 11 a. m., 7 p. m.

* * *

VICES in the Episcopol Church, gdon, on Sunday next, 30th inst., at 10½ , a. m., and 3 o'clock, p. m., by the Rev. Abel.

* * *

RE will be a Campmeeting held on sburg Circuit, about one mile from sburg, commencing September 15th, ntinuing one week. The ground is ex- shade is very fine, and water unsur- convenient and abundant.

W. R. WHITNEY, Pastor.

URCH DEDICATION.—The North- Conference of the Ev. Lutheran Church, et, D. V., on Thursday evening, July Marklesburg, in the charge of Rev. J. , and will continue in session over , for the consecration of the new edifice at that place. Neighboring rs and friends of the cause of Christ ted to attend.

* * *

IOUS ACCIDENT.—An old lady named was killed at Mt. Union, on Thursday She was getting into the Scottsville with and umbrella hoisted, which acci- touched one of the horses, causing n to start, and throwing her backwards the wheels, the hindmost one passing r body, breaking her ribs, dislocating ulder, and causing other injuries from she died in the course of a few hours. s about 60 years of age.

* * *

TE TEACHER'S ASSOCIATION.—The eacher's Association will meet at Wil- rt, August 9, 1871, and will continue on three days. Persons having orders e Ticket Agent of the Association can excursion tickets at the principel sta the Penn'a. R. R., and its branches. orders apply, (stamp enclosed). before 5th, to

C. H. HARDING, Ticket Agt.,
29 and 31 S. Front St., Phil'a.

ng been a member of the Association eral of its past sessions, we would re- ad, that, as many of the Teachers of nty as can attend conveniently, would ly repaid by boing so.

* * *

received, at McKeirnan's, the finest lot ut, segars, etc., ever brought to Hun- . [jy.26.2w

* * *

NG ELECTIONS TO BE RESTORED. ollowing act passed at the recent ses- the Legislature, restoring the Spring s in 1872, was approved by Governor n the 28th of June :

ct to repeal the fifteenth section of an tled An Act further supplemental to relative to the elections of this Com- alth, approved April 17th, 1869 :

ION 1. *Be it enacted, &c.*, That the h section of an act entitled An Act supplemental to the act relative to the s of this Commonwealth, approved 7th, 1869, be and the same is hereby d, and that in the year 1872, and an- thereafter, all elections for city, ward, h, townships and elections in the dif- cities and counties of the Common shall be on the days and at the times ere held as provided by law in the dif- cities, wards, boroughs and townships, counties, prior to the seventeenth of 369, the date of the passage of this act id.

2. That the term of the different city, borough, township and election officers counties to be elected at the elections eld in one thousand eight hundred and -two, shall begin when the terms of ficers heretofore elected shall expire, with such officers annually thereafter ided by law prior to the passage of the 17th of April 1869, *Provided*, the terms ssors for the present year shall extend eir successors are duly elected and d pursuant to this act : *Provided fur* is act shall not apply to any elections d for by special laws since the passage act of April 17th, 1867, and that the ections in the county of Clearfield shall on the last Friday in December, in ear.

* * *

print Mr. Fulton's report of his n line through Bedford to Bridgeport mberland, although it dates in Janu- t, because the construction will soon shed. The bridge at Mount Dallas, six ast of Bedford, was crossed by trains ek. Bedford Springs received 63 new in one day, and is fast filling up. The is fairly opened, although the delicious r of the week now ending has delayed parture of many citizens.

Broad Top City Mountain House, kept fortably by its attentive landlord, Mr. n, is also full, and no doubt in August erflow, as usual, into the surround- uses. It enjoys the best climate of any hotel in the State, for it is as high above el or higher than Cresson, and has no covered slopes above it to flood it with cold air at sunset, which is the fruitful of sickness at most of our summer resorts the mountains. It stands on the broad ndy summit of the mountain, 2,000 feet tide, fair in the face of the west winds, ovely walks and drives extending for around it. The 7.50 (8 o'clock) A. M. from West Philadelphia, reaches Hun- n at 5:35; where passengers take the gdon and Broad Top Railroad cars, ve a beautiful ride to Saxton, where rrive at 7:11. Another car takes them romantic gorge of Shoup's Run to Dud- 40 P. M.), and the hotel stage two miles to the summit. Mining villages, sand- cliffs, and vistas through the forest, make urney exciting and delighful. The from the heavy heats of the seaboard y to the light cool atmosphere of the nd exhilarates like wine. The greatest on is bestowed by Mr. Pearson on his , and the same guests are therefore seen e in successive years.

trestle works on the railroad are among eresting details of the scenery. Timid need to be assured that they are per- safe. In fact they are so strong that race of vibration can be perceived when comotive and train pass over them, al- one of them is more than 100 feet in . The trains are moved slowly over and the views they afford are rare and ful. The railway company are prepar- ew line from Saxton to avoid the high , by a circuit of two miles, to cross the mile lower down.—*U. S. Railroad and g Register.*

* * *

rybody buys tobacco, segars, etc., etc., Keirnan's, because they get the best ar- [jy.26.2w

* * *

A GREAT FIRE—BELLEFONTE IN FLAMES—90,000 *Dollars worth of Property Consumed in a few hours.*—On Saturday night last, Bellefonte was visited with one of those terrific fire scenes, which appals the human heart and verily paralyzes a town of the size of ours. About a quarter after 9 o'clock P. M., the alarm of fire was heard on our streets, and in fifteen minutes afterwards the whole town seemed aglow. Four or five stables appeared to have been set on fire at the same time. The fire demon raged with maddened fury, bidding defiance to all efforts to check it in its destructive career. For full two hours the fire raged, until, the dwelling house of our sincere friend, Isaac Miller on Howard street and ten stables between Howard and Allegheny Streets were totally consumed by the devouring element, besides considerable damage done to others.

The fire then seemingly under entire control and the danger about over, many citizens had retired from the scene of conflagration, the firemen re maining, using the hose on the dying embers. Quiet had scarcely been restored until the second alarm of fire was wildly shouted through the streets, where crowds were seen hurrying to the scene of the second conflagration, which succeeding the first so quickly, seemed to strike terror into the hearts of the bravest, and for a time confusion and excitement prevailed. We head several good honest men exclaiming, "My God are they determined to burn down the town and leave us in ruins! it is certainly the work of an incendiary!" We heard these remarks in sorrow, but all the while thought that it was the REPUBLICAN office the hell-fiends were after.

It was but a few minutes from the time the fire was seen to break out from the carpenter shop of Geo. O'Bryan, in the rear of the Post Office building, until the whole block from the REPUBLICAN office on Allegheny street, to Mrs. Boals residence on the corner of the diamond, was enveloped in one furious sheet of flame, leaping wildly into the air until they licked the very heavens.

The flames did their work speedily and thoroughly, as the entire block being frame buildings, (except tha old "Armory building") was entirely consumed in about one hour.

"The" total loss including real and personal property we estimate at from 70 to 90,000 dollars. The total insurance as nearly as we could learn, is $35'686. The second story was occupied by our colored masonic brethren as a lodge room, and by Pat McAffrey as a shoe manufactory. We have not learned whether they were insured. The Republican Head Quarters over the office of E. & E. Blanchard were burned of course. We had no insurance; but we have the assurance to say that we will clean out the Democratic head quarters on the second Tuesday of October next, without the use of fire.

The fire was very close to the Republican office, nothing but an alley between us and the fire, and for a time it was very warm; but as we are in one of the best protected buildings in the town, our office is safe.

The fireman worked like heroes and were aided by the citizens. Where all did so well, it would be invidious to name a few.—*Bellefonte Republican.*

* * *

To be convinced that McKeirnan keeps the finest brands of tobacco, segars, etc., go and see him. [jy.26.2w

* * *

BEDFORD AND BRIDGEPORT RAILROAD.—ENGINEER'S OFFICE, BEDFORD, PA.—*To the President and Directors of the Bedford and Bridgeport Railroad Company.*—Gentlemen: The accompaning map exhibits the location of the Bedford and Bridgeport Railroad, from its connection with the Huntingdon and Broad Top Railroad, at Mount Dallas, to its junction with the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad, at Bridgeport. The map also shows the general topographical features of the country through which it passes, and illustrates the ruling points of the survey governing the location of the road.

The profile exhibits the general arrangement of the gradients employed in the revised line of location.

Beginning at Mount Dallas, in Tussey's Mountain Gap, the line crosses to the south bank of Juniata river, affording at its landing a point from which a branch road can be constructed around end of mountain to reach the developed iron ores of Black valley. Thence up along south side of the river to a point near the town of Bedford, where the river is again crossed and a line carried along the north side of the river past Bedford, and through the village of Milltown, and up to Red Bridge near Presbyterian Church, at which place the line again crosses the Juniata river, following the general course of Buffalo creek branch to its head waters at Buffalo summit. Thence striking the source of Little Will's creek and following down it and crossing Great Will's creek to its junction with the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad in the surveyed town of Bridgeport.

Buffalo summit is a marked dividing ridge between the tributary waters of the Potomac on the south and those of the Susquehanna on the north. It is the only summit of any serious importence on the route.

The whole distance from Mount Dallas to Bridgeport by the located line is 30 9-10 miles.

From Mount Dallas to Bedford the line encounters a succession of hard limestone river bluffs alternated with valley flats, making the cost of the graduation of this portion of the road quite expensive.

From Bedford to Bridgeport the line is laid along river flats, and in the valleys of connecting streams, through a country of greatly modified topography.

There is but little difference in the character of the country on either side of the river from Mount Dallas to Bedford.

Crossing the river at Mount Dallas affords a branch outlet to the iron ores of Black valley, reaching also the trade of the fertile valley of Friend's Cove. The chief advantages consist in improved facilities of crossing the river and in the alignment and gradients of the road.

The alignment of the road considering the rough character of the main portion of the country through which it passes, is very satisfactory. 19 4-10 miles of the distance is made of straight lines, and 11 5-10 miles of curved lines.

On the most difficult portion of the line, from Mount Dallas to Bedford, the greatest curvature used is 9 degrees, having a radius of 637 feet. On the Bridgeport end it has not been found necessary to use greater than an 0 degree curve and even this at only a few places.

The maximum gradient on the Mount Dallas end is only 39 feet per mile, graduating down to the horizontal—for the road at Bedford is only 10 feet higher than at the Mount Dallas connection, in a distance of 7 7-10 miles.

From Bedford to Buffalo summit the gradients ascend in a regular order, beginning with almost horizontal and rising at the rate of 20, 30, to 52.8 feet per mile, until the summit is approached. One mile on either side of it the gradients are 93 feet per mile. From the extent and uniformity of the ground under the two miles saddling the summit, no effort has been made to cut it down to the maximum grade of 52.8 feet per mile. An average cutting of two miles in length and 20 feet deep would accomplish this—besides the slate rock at this place is of the softest kind and easily excavted, but such a work exceeded the design of expenditure in location, and hence, has been left for subsequent action.

Erom the south side of Buffalo summit range the gradients descend gradually to Bridgeport—beginning with 52.8 feet per mile graduating to 40 feet per mile and flattening near junction at Bridgeport to 30 feet per mile.

The width of prism of road in excavations is 14 feet and on embankments 12 feet.

On the whole line there will only be required nine trussed bridges from 80 to 140 feet spans. The bridge at Mount Dallas is designated to be a deck bridge—the cars to run on top of it, 40 feet above low water. It will have central opening of 140 feet spanning the river, and two wing spans of 80 feet each, affording abundant waterway for the extraordinary freshets which are sometimes so destructive along this river. The Cove creek bridge is a through bridge of 100 feet span. The bridge at Juniata river crossing near Bedford is to be similar to Cove creek bridge with the addition of a short wing trustle to give free vent to waters in floods. The bridge at Presbyterian Church it designed to be 140 feet span with trussed or tresseled approaches to accommodate the somewhat shifting character of river channel at this place. The bridge on Buffalo creek is to be 80 feet span, two bridges on Little Will's creek of 100 feet spans, and one bridge over Big Will's creek of two spans of 100 feet each.

The superstructure of these bridges is to be on the Howe Truss plan, with dimensions enlarged to meet the increased weight of locomotives, giving the road substantial structures.

No trestling has been adopted on the road. The design is to make it permanent and substantial in all its details, opening a way over which passengers and freight can be transported safely, promptly and economically.

The field work of preliminary survey began at Bedford the 19th of August last. Maps, profiles and estimates were prepared covering 30 miles of extended lines, for the advertised day of letting, October 1, 1870. Your engineer's estimate for the graduation, masonry and bridging on the 23 2-10 miles of road from Bedford to Bridgeport, by the adopted "Iron Ore Route," was $106,938.37—or at the rate of $4,609.41 per mile.

On the adjourned day of letting, October 12, the work wss alloted to Messrs. H. R. Campbell, Son & Co., of Philadelphia, for the gross sum of $94,381—the work to be completed on or before the first day of July, 1871. The contractor to be paid 80 per cent. in cash and 20 per cent in capital stock, of your company.

An article in this argument embraces the provisions, that on the completion of the work, should the quantities be found to exceed or fall under those exhibited at time of letting, such difference to be added to or reduced from the contractor's estimate in a fair ratio.

On the 28th of October last, your engineer received instructions to prepare the Mount Dallas end for letting. This required the revision of a survey made in May last, at the instance of the Huntingdon and Broad Top Company.

Your engineer's estimate for the graduation, masonry and bridging of this difficult division of the work was $99,348.29, or $12,902.26 per mile.

On the 15th of November this work was let to two parties. The first 5 miles west of Mount Dallas station were allotted to Messrs. Lowry, Williams & Co., and the remaining 2 7-10 miles to Messrs. Campbell & Brothers, of Altoona, Pa.

The amount to be paid to Lowry, Williams & Co., for the five miles is $68,455.26, and to Campbell & Bros., for 2 7-10 miles, $21,344.74, making the aggregate cost of this work at contractor's price $89,800.

The work to be completed by the 1st and 15th of July next.

The committee of three to whom the letting of cross ties was preferred, has entered into agreement for the delivery of nearly the whole by the 1st of June next.

The total cost of the graduation, bridging and masonry of the whole line at contract prices is as follows :

H. R. Campbell, Son & Co., Phila	$94,281 00
Lowry, Williams & Co.	68,455 26
Campbell & Bros., Altoona	21,344 74
30 9-10 miles of cross-ties, at 50c	40,170 00
	$224,351 00
Less 20 per cent. in stock	18,876 20
Total in cash	$205,474 80

On the 15th of October ground was broken on the lands of Hon. Job Mann, at Bedford, followed soon after by other work along the line. At the close of the past year the graduation was completed on the five miles on the Bridgeport end, and on 1½ miles on the Mount Dallas end—giving in all 6½ miles graded of the 30 9 10 miles of the whole line. There are now at work on the road nearly three hundred men, principally on the graduation.

The progress of the work thus far has been satisfactory. A little over six weeks was allowed for the preliminary survey of the line, thus throwing a large portion of work into the revised location now nearly completed.

A considerable reduction of work has been affected in this revision and gradients and curves improved.

The total amount of expenditures in the engineering department up to the 1st of January, is as follows :

Engineering pay rolls, 4½ months	$4,117 57
Printing, stationery and office expenses	422 07
Total	$4,539 64

On the completion of the revision of centre line of road a reduction of the engineering expenses will be made.

The amout paid to contractors up to the close of the past year is as follows:

H. R. Campbell, Son & Co.	$5,503 46
Lowry, Williams & Co.	2,106 59
Campbell & Bros.	1,025 64
Total	$8,536 69

In the location and revision of the road the utmost economy has been exercised consistent with stability of construction, and safety in operating. The road is being built under this central principle, and it is believed that it will fulfil in a satisfactory manner the ends for which it is designed.

I have been assisted on the Mount Dallas division by Mr. Thomas T. Weirman, Jr., who has charge of its construction, on the middle or Bedford division by Mr. J. M. Wattson, and occasionally by Mr. L. MacDonald, and on the Bridgeport end by Mr. Findlay Barber. I acknowledge my indebtedness to these gentlemen for efficient assistance thus far.

The progress of the work, notwithstanding the difficulties experienced in the winter season, gives encouraging assurance of its successful completion in the time contemplated in the contracts. Very respectfully submitted,

JOHN FULTON, Chief Engineer.

* * *

Something new in the segar business—At 103 Fourth street. Call and see. [jy26.2w

* * *

SPECIAL NOTICE.—All persons knowing themselves indebted to the firm of Wm. March & Bro., are requested to call and settle their accounts on or before the 1st of September, as they propose making some changes, and all accounts remaining unpaid at that time will be left with our attorneys for collection. We prefer settling our own accounts, but are obliged to have them settled at once. Please give this your immediate attention.

19july2t.

* * *

My hair was falling off, I used two bottles of Nature's Hair Restorative and it checked it at once. It is clean, safe and efficient. If your druggist has not got it, send direct to Procter Bros., Gloucester, Mass. See advertisement. [19july2t.

* * *

Now is the time to buy Anthracite Coal, while prices are down. Robt. U. Jacob has just returned from the coal regions where he selected and purchased the very best quality of

WILKESBARRE & SUNBURY COAL

that could be procured in the region. All persons who want

GOOD, CLEAN, WELL-PREPARED coal should apply to him at once. Office 105, Fourth St. june21.

* * *

WANTED.—A cook in a private family. To one who is capable and willing, good wages will be given. Inquire at this office. 19ju2t.

* * *

ANY person desiring an Estey & Co's., Cottage Organ, at any price ranging from $140 to $750 can be supplied by applying to this office. Terms: One-half cash, and the remainder in six months in bankable paper. Organ warranted. A good chance for a church or society. tf.

* * *

WANTED.—10,000 lbs Tub Washed Wool 1,000 cords Bark, by HENRY & Co.
May 9th, 1871–3m.

* * *

Window Glass and Putty at Patton's.
March 22, tf.

* * *

TO NEBRASKA, CALIFORNIA, AND KANSAS, AND THE B. & M. R. R. LANDS.—The "Burlington Route," so called, lies right in the path of the Star of Empire. It runs almost immediately in the center of the great westward movement of emigration. Crossing Illinois and Iowa, it strikes the Missouri river at three points.

These three points are the gateways into three great sections of the trans-Missouri region.

The Northern gate is Omaha, where the great Pacific road will take you to the land of gold and grapes, sunny mountains, and perpetual summer.

The middle gate is Plattsmouth, which opens upon the south half of Nebraska, south of the Platte river, a region unsurpassed on the continent for agriculture and grazing. Just here are the B. & M. Railroad lands, concerning Geo. S. Harris, the land officer at Burlington, Iowa, can give you all information, and in the heart of them is Lincoln, the State Capital and present terminus of the road.

The Southern gate leads to Kansas, by connections with the St. Joe Road at Hamburg, running direct to St. Joe and Kansas City.

The trains of the Burlington run smoothly and safely, and make all connections. It run the best of coaches, Pullman Palace and Pullman dining cars, and should you take the journey for the journey's sake alone, you will be repaid; or take it to find a home or a farm—and you cannot find either better than among the B. & M. lands, where you can buy on ten years' credit, and at a low price. tf.

* * *

HUNTINGDON AND BROAD TOP RAILROAD—*Report of Coal Shipped:*

	TONS.
For the week ending July 22, 1871	6,631
Same date last year	5,768
Increase for week	
Decrease for week	863
Shipped for the year 1871	201,901
Same date last year	172,396
Increase for year 1871	29,505

* * *

FOR SALE.—The undersigned will sell their Steam Saw Mill with Lath Mill attached. Said mill is nearly new and in good order. Also, 2 Mules, known as the Robley Mules, 2 black horses, 2 yoke of oxen, 25,000 feet dry pine plank, 260,000 feet dry oak plank, 20,000 feet pine boards. Apply soon to

WHARTON & MILLER.

May 17, 1871.–tf.

Marriages.

FUNK—BUCKLEY.—At Spruce Creek, on the 17th inst., by Joseph Johnston, Esq., Mr. John Funk to Miss Ada Buckley, both of Spruce Creek.

Deaths.

STEWART.—On the 12th inst., in Cromwell township, Samuel Stewart, aged 74 years.

His remains were interred in the Three Springs Cemetery, followed by a very large concourse of friends.

STEWART.—On the 14th inst., in Cromwell township, Elizabeth Stewart, consort of Samuel Stewart, aged 72 years.

SMITH.—On Friday morning, July 14th, of heart disease, Maggie R., only daughter of John M. and Mary Smith, aged 24 years.

BLAIR.—On the 17th inst., at Blair's Mills, Huntingdon county, Margaret, wife of A. C. Blair, aged 44 years.

Thus has passed away one of God's dear children—she was tried in the furnace of affliction until the dross had been separated from the fine gold. She died in the full assurance of a blessed immortality. "Thanks be to God which giveth us the victory through our Lord Jesus Christ."

Political Announcements.

FEES.—President Judge, $5.00; Assembly, $4.00; Associate Judge, Sheriff, and Treasurer each, $3.00; Commissioner and Poor Director each, $2.00. *The fee must invariably be paid in advance.* Communications recommending gentlemen for office, *ten cents per line*, which must be paid, invariably, in advance.

ASSEMBLY.

To the Republican Voters of Huntingdon county: I respectfully announce myself a candidate for the Legislature, subject to the coming Republican Convention.

H. CLAY MARSHALL.

SHERIFF.

We are authorized to announce G. A. HEATON, of Carbon township, as a candidate for the Sheriffality, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

We are authorized to announce Capt. JOHN BREWSTER, of McConnellstown, as a candidate for High Sheriff, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

We are authorized to announce J. HARRY SHAVER, of Mt. Union, as a candidate for High Sheriff of Huntingdon county, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

We are authorized to announce the name of JACKSON LAMBERSON, of Huntingdon, as a candidate for the office of Sheriff, subject to the usages of the Republican party.

We are authorized to announce AMON HOUCK, of Broad Top City, as a candidate for High Sheriff of Huntingdon county, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

We are authorized to announce the name of Capt. JOSEPH JOHNSTON, of Petersburg, as a candidate for the office of Sheriff, subject to the usages of the Republican party.

The voters of the Republican party in Huntingdon county are respectfully informed of my intention to be a candidate at the ensuing Republican Convention for nomination to the office of Sheriff.

JACKSON HARMON.

We, voters of Alexandria and Porter township, recommend W. S. VARNER as a suitable candidate for Sheriff, subject to the decision of the County Convention.

DIRECTOR OF THE POOR.

We are authorized to announce the name of JOHN BISBIN, of Alexandria, as a candidate for the office of Director of the Poor, subject to the usages of the Republican party.

We are requested to announce the name of JAMES STEWART, (farmer), of Barree township, as a candidate for the office of Director of the Poor, subject to the usage of the Republican party.

ASSOCIATE JUDGE.

We are authorized to announce the name of JOHN C. DAVIS, of Oneida township, as a candidate for the office of Associate Judge, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

Friends and fellow-citizens of Huntingdon county: I stand before you as a candidate for the office of Associate Judge for one term, subject to the usages of the Republican party, and should I be honored with your gratitude in the result, I shall then go on deck second mate and watch while our honorable chief issues out the orders. Your humble citizen.

M. F. CAMPBELL.

We are requested to announce the name of JOSHUA GREENLAND, of Huntingdon, as a candidate for the office of Associate Judge, subject to the usages of the Republican party.

COUNTY TREASURER.

We are authorized to announce L. E. EDWARDS, of Huntingdon, as a candidate for County Treasurer, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

We are requested to announce the name of Newton Madden, of Maddensville, as a candidate for Treasurer, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

We are authorized to announce the name of J. K. TEMPLETON, of Spruce Creek, for Treasurer, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

New Advertisements.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

By virtue of sundry writs of Vend. Exp., Lev. Fa. and Fi. Fas., to me directed, I will expose to public sale, at the Court House, in Huntingdon, on Monday, the 14th day of August, 1871, at 2 o'clock, p. m., the following real estate, to wit :

ALL the right, title and interest of Anthony Cook, one of the defendants, in all that lot of ground situate in the Borough of Broad Top City, in said county, fronting forty feet on Broad Street and extending back at right angles, to said street, one hundred and fifty feet to Hazel alley, bounded on the north by lot of C. K. Horton, and on the south by lot of Mary Edwards, having thereon erected a two-story brick house and necessary outbuildings.

Also, all the right, title, and interest of Thomas Cook, one of the defendants, in that certain lot of groun situate in the Borough of Broad Top City, fronting forty feet on Broad street, and running back at right angles to said street one hundred and fifty feet to an alley, bounded on the north by lot of Joseph Beck, on the south by an alley, having thereon erected a two-story plank house, frame stable, and other outbuildings.

Also all the right, title, and interest of Henry Cook, one of the defendants, in all that certain lot of ground situate in the Borough of Broad Top City, fronting forty feet on Broad Street, and running back at right angles to said street one hundred and fifty feet to an alley, bounded on the north by another lot of Henry Cook, and on the south by lot of Catharine Horton, having thereon erected a large two-story plank house and necessary outbuildings. Also, all the right, title, and interest of Henry Cook, in that certain lot of ground, in Broad Top City, fronting forty feet on Broad street, and running back at right angles to said street one hundred and forty feet, bounded on the north by ———, on the south by lot of the same Henry Cook, having thereon erected a small house and stable. Also, all the right, title, and interest of the said Henry Cook, in all that vacant lot of ground situate in the Borough of Broad Top City, fronting forty feet on Broad street, and extending back at right angles to the said street one hundred and fifty feet to an alley, bounded on the north and south by other lots of said Henry Cook.

Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Thomas Cook, Henry Cook, Anthony Cook, J. N. Sheets, trading under the name of Cook, Sheets & Co.

ALSO, all that certain tract or parcel of land, situate in Cromwell township, bounded as follows: North by lands of Samuel Gilliland, east by lands of Samuel Leonard, west by Royer and Dewees, south by lands of Samuel Bolinger, containing 300 acres, more or less, having thereon erec ed two two-story log houses, bank barn, and other outbuildings.

Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of William Johns.

ALSO, all that certain farm situate in Dublin township, Huntingdon county, bounded on north by lands of John Finleys' heirs, south by Weavers, Westly, Alts & Brathers, east by Mary Ann Skinner, containing 266 acres.

Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Wm. P. Ramsey.

ALSO, all that certain tract or parcel of ground, situate in Dudley, Carbon township, bounded on the north by lot of Solomon Miller, east by lands of D. P. Horton, west by public road, south by lands of W. A. Orbison, fronting 50 feet on the public road, and extending at right angles 100 feet, thereon erected a plank dwelling house, 1½ story, butcher shop, 12x14 feet, 1½ story, also a slaughter house 16x20 feet, and other outbuildings.

Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of James Brady.

ALSO, all those certain two lots of ground, situate in the borough of Mount Union, county of Huntingdon, fronting 112 feet more or less, on Pennsylvania Avenue, and extending back at right angles feet, to an alley, bounded on the east by lot of Benjamin F. Douglass, and on the west by lot of Dr. G. W. Thompson, being lots Nos. 2 and 3, in the Shaver's plot or diagram of said borough, and having erected thereon, a double two-story frame dwelling house, stable and out-buildings.

Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Peter M. Bare and Catharine Bare.

ALSO, all that certain piece or parcel of land, situate in Dublin township, Huntingdon county, and State of Pennsylvania, beginning at a post in the line between the lands of the heirs of James Hudson, and the land of Henry Robinson, at the point where the new public road, leading to Shade Gap, crosses said line, thence north, sixty-nine degrees; west, seventeen perches to a post, on the line between the lands now or formerly owned by Geo. W. Rouse and lands of Joshua Price, thence south sixty-one degrees, west thirteen perches to a post, on the last mentioned line, thence south fifty-seven degrees, west three perches to the margin of the aforesaid road, thence north eighty-two degrees, east with said road twenty seven perches to the place of begining.

Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of John McKelvey and Nancy Jane McKelvey.

ALSO, all that certain tract or parcel of land, situate in Union township, bounded on the north by lands of Henry Coffman, east by lands of Wm. H. Rex, west by John Gayton, south by Andrew Wise, containing six acres, more or less, thereon erected a two-story log house, frame stable, and other outbuildings.

Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Samuel Harvey.

july 26, D. R. P. NEELY, Sheriff.

* * *

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue of writs of *Fi. Fa's.* to me directed, I will expose to public sale, at the Court House, in Huntingdon, on *SATURDAY, the 12th day of August*, 1871, at two o'clock, p. m., the following described real estate, to wit :

All that certain house and lot situate in Oneida township, adjoining the borough of Huntingdon, fronting 50 feet on Dorland street, and extending at right angles 200 feet to an alley, adjoining lots of James Decker and Samuel Coder, having thereon erected a plank frame house, 15x20 feet, with small back kitchen attached.

Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Richard McGill.

ALSO, All that certain tract or parcel of land situate in Jackson township, bounded north by Findly Strunk, south by William Miller, east by Findly Strunk and west by Mrs. Ann Wilson and others, containing ten acres, more or less, having thereon erected two dwelling houses, blacksmith shop, barn, and other outbuildings.

Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Samuel Stiffey.

July 26. D. R. P. NEELY, Sheriff.

New Advertisements.

JURY LIST for a Court of Quarter Session to be held at Huntingdon, in and for the County of Huntingdon, the second Monday, and 14th day of August, A. D. 1871.

LIST OF GRAND JURORS.

Benjamin Brumbaugh, farmer, Penn.
Samuel H. Beck, blacksmith, Morris.
David Barrack, farmer, West.
Thomas J. Briggs, wagonmaker, Shirley.
William E. Corbin, farmer, Juniata.
Silas Drake, (of Asher) farmer, Cromwell.
David Fouse, farmer, Lincoln.
Henry Graffius, farmer, Porter.
G. Dorsey, ironmaster, Porter.
Hays Hamilton, manager, Franklin.
A. N. Wright, laborer, Huntingdon.
Fletcher Henderson, wagonmaker, West.
Sam'l Isenberg, carpenter, Alexandria.
Hugh Johnston, merchant, West.
Michael Kyper, farmer, Shirley.
Wm. V. Miller, farmer, Oneida.
Andrew McCoy, brickmaker, Huntingdon.
Wm. H. Stevens, farmer, Springfield.
J. M. Stewart, farmer, Barree.
Henry Shively, gentleman, West.
Jacob Wolf, farmer, Clay.
John W. Yocum, farmer, Tell.

Given under our hands this 24th day of April, 1871.
D. R. P. NEELY, Sheriff.

S. B. CHANEY, JOHN VANDEVANDER, } Jury Commissioners.

FOR a Court of Common Pleas to be held at *Huntingdon*, in and for the County of Huntingdon, the second Monday, and 14th day of August, A. D, 1871.

TRAVERSE JURORS.

Samuel Anderson, carpenter, Springfield.
Alexander Appleby, carpenter, Dublin.
W. R. Baker, teacher, Orbisonia.
John Benson, farmer, Tod.
Samuel Barnet, carpenter, Barree.
Joshua Brown, farmer, Springfield.
Samuel Ricket, farmer, Jackson.
Wm. Buckley, farmer, Shirley.
Samuel Brooks, gentleman, Coalmont.
Daniel Conrad, farmer, Franklin.
Joseph Cornelius, farmer, Cromwell.
Jacob Covert, farmer, Springfield.
John Cummins, farmer, Jackson.
Bennett Crownover, laborer, Jackson.
N. B. Corbin, merchant, Huntingdon.
Mordecai Chilcoth, farmer, Springfield.
Miles Davis, clerk, Alexandria.
Thomas Dean, gentleman, Cassville.
David Etnier, merchant, Mt. Union.
Jacob Ellis, farmer, Tod.
Oliver Etnier, farmer, Shirley.
Casper Fisher, farmer, Lincoln.
Valentine Fink, farmer, Henderson.
Alexander Gilliland, farmer, Tell.
Morris Gutshall, farmer, Springfield.
Patrick Gettis, farmer, Barree.
Collins Hamer, farmer, Porter.
Frank Hefright, gentleman, Huntingdon.
David Hicks, farmer, Dublin.
Henry Holtzapple, West.
Joseph Isenberg, carpenter, Walker.
Daniel Kinch, farmer, Warriorsmark.
Abner Lamp, bricklayer, Huntingdon.
Joseph McCoy, farmer, Walker.
James McGill, farmer, Jackson.
Robt. McBurney, Jr., merchant, Jackson.
James G. McCline, J. P., Tell.
Samuel Miller, farmer, West.
Sam'l Peightal, farmer, Walker.
Sam'l Pheasant, Jr., farmer, Cass.
David Rupert, farmer, Henderson.
James Seeds, farmer, Morris.
T. G. Strickler, plasterer, Huntingdon.
Richard Silverthorn, farmer, Tell.
James M. Stephens, farmer, West.
Amos Smucker, farmer, Brady.
Daniel Womelsdorf, farmer, Juniata.

Given under our hands this 24th day of April, 1871.
D. R. P. NEELY, Sheriff.

S. B. CHANEY, JOHN VANDEVANDER, } Jury Commissioners.

FOR a Court of Common Pleas to be held at *Huntingdon*, in and for the County of Huntingdon, on the 21st day of August, A. D., 1871.

TRAVERSE JURORS.

John Booher, farmer, Shirley.
Anthony Beaver, carpenter, Penn.
Isaac Brumbaugh, farmer, Penn.
Henry Cook, merchant, Broad Top.
Isaac Curfman, farmer, Todd.
Shadrach Chaney, farmer, Barree.
Adolphus Cunningham, farmer, Penn.
David E. Conrad, clerk, Carbon.
Nicholas Cresswell, gentleman, Alexandria.
Asher Drake, coachmaker, Shirley.
Timothy Daily, farmer, Barree.
J. P. Doyle, farmer, Shirley.
John Enyeart, farmer Shirley.
Israel French, farmer, Springfield.
E. W. Graffius, merchant, Franklin.
Charles Green, farmer, Oneida.
George Guyer, gentleman, Warriorsmark.
Isaac Heffner, farmer, Juniata.
D. P. Henderson, farmer, Franklin.
Peter K. Harnish, farmer, Morris.
Geo. W. Johnston, gentleman, Huntingdon.
Geo. Jackson, farmer, Jackson.
Peter Livingston, farmer, Barree.
William Long, farmer, Huntingdon.
Samuel Miller, farmer, Cromwell.
Andrew Myton, farmer, West.
Samuel McAlvey, farmer, Jackson.
James Miller, sadler, Jackson.
Jackson Norris, farmer, Penn.
Peter Piper, farmer, Porter.
Levi Putt, miller, Hopewell.
Peter Ripple, gentleman, Orbisonia.
Elisha Shoemaker, farmer Oneida.
J. M. Smith, farmer, Jackson.
John G. Stewart, gentleman, Mount Union.
David F. Tussey, farmer, Porter.

Given under our hands this 24th day of April, 1871.
D R. P. NEELY, Sheriff.

S. B. CHANEY, JOHN VANDEVANDER, } Jury Commissioners.

TRIAL LIST FOR AUG. TERM 1871

FIRST WEEK.

John M'Cahan's Exrs	vs. A. P. Wilson's Admrs.
James Walls	vs. William Kyper.
Samuel Caldwell's heirs	vs. S M. Barclay's admrs
Andrew Johnston	vs. Powelton Coal & Iron Co.
Ann Cook et al.	vs. George Mears.
Wharton & Maguire	vs. E. A. Greene & Co.
D. H. & B. H. Grove	vs. Wm. A. Orbison et al
John P. Zimmerman	vs. Martin Walker.

SECOND WEEK.

M'Donald & Co.	vs. Nicholas Lewis
Thos. Westen's Exrs	vs. Wm. Johnston
Hannah Rudy	vs. D. R. P. Neely
Samuel R. Douglass	vs. H. S. Wharton
Henry & Co.	vs. Wm. Hatfield
Lazarus Moyer	vs. Hicks & Walls
August Kobler	vs. John E. Seeds et al
Jacob Hoffman	vs. John Bare
John S. Miller	vs. The Penna R R Co
John Keller's Exrs.	vs. Samuel Keller's Exrs
Jacob F. Little	vs. Robert Fleming et al
Sarah Caldwell's use	vs George Warfield
Martin & Peterson	vs. Port & Coplin
Ætna Manufacturing Co.	vs. Wharton & Maguire
William Miller	vs. Wm. McClure et al
M. M. Tate	vs. John Hoffer
Kenzie L. Greene	vs. Benj. C. Leonard

M. M. McNEIL, Prothonotary.

July 19, 1871.

* * *

PROCLAMATION—Whereas, by a precept to me directed, dated at Huntingdon, the 22nd day of April, A. D., 1871, under the hands and seal of the Hon. George Taylor, President of the Court of Common Pleas, Oyer and Terminer, and general jail delivery of the 24th Judicial District of Pennsylvania, composed of Huntingdon, Blair and Cambria counties; and the Hons. Anthony J. Beaver and David Clarkson, his associates, Judges of the county of Huntingdon, justices assigned, appointed to hear, try and determine all and every indictments made or taken for or concerning all crimes, which by the laws of the State are made capital, or felonies of death and other offences, crimes and misdemeanors, which have been or shall hereafter be committed or perpetrated, for crimes aforesaid—I am commanded to make public proclamation throughout my whole bailiwick, that a Court of Oyer and Terminer, of Common Pleas and Quarter Sessions will be held at the Court House, in the borough of Huntingdon, on the second Monday (and 14th day) of August, 1871, and those who will prosecute the said prisoners, be then and there to prosecute them as it shall be just, and that all Justices of the Peace, Coroner and Constables within said county, be then and there in their proper persons, at 10 o'clock, a. m., of said day, with their records, inquisitions, examinations and remembrances, to do those things which to their offices respectively appertain.

Dated at Huntingdon, the 19th day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one and the 96th year of American Independence.

july19. D. R. P. NEELY, SHERIFF.

* * *

PROCLAMATION—Whereas, by a precept to me directed by the Judges of the Common Pleas of the county of Huntingdon, bearing test the 22th day of April, A. D., 1871, I am commanded to make public proclamation throughout my whole bailiwick, that a Court of Common Pleas will be held at the Court House, in the borough of Huntingdon, on the 3d Monday, (and 21st day,) of August, A. D., 1871, for the trial of all issues in said Court which remains undetermined before the said Judges, when and where all jurors, witnesses, and suitors, in the trials of all issues are required.

Dated at Huntingdon, the 19th day of July, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one and the 96th year of American Independence.

july19. D. R. P. NEELY, SHERIFF.

* * *

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of Lev. Fa. to me directed, I will expose to public sale, at the Court House, in *Huntingdon*, on Friday, the 4th day of August, 1871, at two o'clock, p. m., the following described real estate, to wit :

All that certain two lots of ground situate in the borough of Mt. Union, county of Huntingdon, fronting 112 feet more or less on Pennsylvania Avenue, and extending back at right angles—feet to an alley, bounded on the east by lot of Benj. F. Douglass, and on the west by lot of Dr. S. W. Thompson, being lots Nos. 2 and 3 in the Shaver plot or diagram of said borough, and having erected thereon a double two-story frame dwelling house, stable and out-buildings.

Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Peter M. Bare and Catharine Bare.

D. R. P. NEELY, Sheriff.

July 19, 1871.

* * *

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue of a writ of Vend. Ex. to me directed I will expose to public sale, at the Court *House*, in Huntingdon, on Thursday, JULY 27th, 1871, at two o'clock, p. m. the following described real estate :

All that certain tract or parcel of land, situate in Broad Top City borough, bounded as follows : Fronting on Broad street 80 feet, and extending back at right angles 150 feet to an alley, and on the north by Fishers & Sons, on the south by Thomas Cook, thereon erected a large two story frame house used as a hotel, frame stable and other outbuildings. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Joseph Peck.

july12 D. R. P. NEELY, Sheriff.

* * *

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

[*Estate of Samuel Booher, deceased.*]

Letters of Administration having been granted to the undersigned on the estate of Samuel Booher, late of Springfield township, deceased, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

BENEDICT STEVENS, Administrator.

June 7, 1871*.

* * *

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.

[*Estate of Samuel Thompson, dec'd.*]

Letters of Administration having been granted to the undersigned on the estate of Samuel Thompson, late of Franklin township, dec'd., all persons knowing themselves indebted are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

NANCY THOMPSON,
JOHN Q. ADAMS,
June 14, 1871. [Admrs.

New Advertisements.

A LIST OF PERSONS USING THE *SINGER SEWING MACHINE*

Bought at BLAIR'S BOOK STORE, depot for Huntingdon County.

133 IN THIS LIST.

Mrs. M. R. Armitage, Huntingdon
" R. G. Morrison, "
" William Decker, "
" Mordecai Gahagan, "
" Geo. W. Garrettson, "
" Wm. Graw, "
" Joseph Morrison, "
" John Numer, "
" Isaac Fisher, "
" Harry Fisher, "
" David Blair, "
" Dorris Stitt, Shade Gap, Pa.
" William Wax, Blairs Mills, Pa.
" Alex. C. Blair, "
" Michael Stair, Orbisonia.
" Robt. Bingham, Shirleysburg,
" R. C. Wallace, "
Miss Jane A. Adams, "
Mrs. J. E. Glasgow, Three Springs.
" Levi Putt, Saxton, Pa.
" Samuel Barr, "
" John Fulton, "
Miss E. C. Raum, "
Mrs. William Powell, Dudley, Pa
" F. D. Rutter, Huntingdon.
" Henry Robley, "
Miss E. Rung, Petersburg, Pa.
Mrs. Kate Brown, "
" Mrs. Blackwell. "
Mr. John McMullen, Cottage.
" Solomon Troutwine, McAlavys Fort.
Mrs. Mary Quinn, "
" Jacob Anspach, "
" J. M. Oaks, Huntingdon.
Rev. Mr. Moore, Tyrone.
Mr. J. M. Isenburg, Alexandria.
Mrs. A. H. Jenkins, Riddlesburg.
" John Gregory, Cottage.
" Samuel Gregory, Cottage.
" R. U. Jacob, Huntingdon.
" Wm. Miller, Petersburg.
" Benj. Jacob, Huntingdon.
Rev. M. L. Smith, Petersburg.
Mr. John Wiley, "
Mr. James Myton, Manor Hill.
Mrs. M. D. Silkknitter, Snow Shoe.
" Soloman Silkknitter, "
" L. A Hamer, Huntingdon.
" Michael Hamer, "
Mr. Geo. Marsh, "
Mrs. E. Westbrook, "
Miss Bartol, "
" Minnie Kuntzelman, Huntingdon.
Mrs. Caroline Schott, "
" M. Etichson, Mill Creek.
" S. A. Hughes, "
" J. G. Boyer, Huntingdon.
" P. M. Bare, Mt. Union.
" M. A. Sharver, Huntingdon.
" Adam Hoffman, "
Miss Mary Foster, "
Mrs. Carry Diffebaugh, "
" James Dickey, "
" William Wray, Spruce Creek.
" William McMurtrie, Huntingdon.
" David Hare, "
" William Yocum, "
" Simon White, "
" Maggie Oswalt, "
" J. C. Smiley, Huntingdon.
" Thomas Kelly, Orbisonia.
" R. C. Craig, Newton Hamilton.
Miss Annie R. Parker, "
Mrs. Mary Brown, Mapleton.
" Geo. W. Johnston, Huntingdon,
" James Stewart, Antistown.
" John Snyder, Huntingdon.
Miss Mary J. Wise, Huntingdon.
Mrs. Sarah Irvin, Penna Furnace.
Miss Maggie Kepert, Huntingdon.
" Martha Ritchey, "
" Sarah J. Rudy, Petersburg.
Mrs. J. G. Stewart, "
" A. A. Jacobs, "
" William McGowan, Shade Gap.
" Daniel Rowland, Six Mile Run.
" O. G. McCrellis, Dudley.
" John Shaver, Mt. Union.
" F. D Stevens, "
" J. G. Covert, "
" Jacob Flasher, "
" Henry Snare, Huntingdon.
" Christ Hains, "
" Asbury Stewart, Huntingdon.
" Augustus Fritchy, Saxton.
" Henry Smith, McConnelstown.
" Luden Norris, "
" John Leister, Huntingdon.
" Henry Hassenplug, "
" Fred Mobus, "
" Paul Smith, "
" Alex. Carmon, "
" William Strickler, "
" J. B. Myton, Manor Hill.
" T. B. Love, Cottage.
" Bridget McCabe, Huntingdon.
Miss M. Morningstar, "
Mrs. Emma Chilcoat, Cassville.
" Hartman Anderson, Dudley.
" Catharine Akers, Coalmont
" David Etnire, Mt. Union.
" David S. Africa, Huntingdon.
Mr. John Barrick, "
Mrs. Henry Noel, "
" David Mingle, "
" Christian Peightal, Manor Hill.
" Robt. McNeal, Burnt Cabins.
" Pierce Young, Water Street.
" Samuel V. Isenburg, Water Street,
" William B. Hicks, Huntingdon.
" —— Logan, "
" Hannah Long, Petersburg.
" Mugnus Koch, Huntingdon.
" John Isenburg, Petersburg.
" Mary Fletcher, Huntingdon.
" Hiram Ayers, Pittsburg.
Miss Sue White Petersburg.
Mrs. —— Neff, Alexandria.
Mrs. Thomas Keenan, James Creek.
Mrs H. T. Conrad, Dudley.
" E Deshong, Manor Hill.
" S. J. Yocum, Mapleton.
" Alex. Port, Huntingdon.
" James G. Corbin, Cassville.

44,000 (forty-four thousand) more Singer Machines sold last year than any other made. Total sale of the Singer Machine last year was one hundred and twenty-seven thousand eight hundred and thirty three. july12

* * *

SHERIFF'S SALES.—

By sundry writs of Fieri Facias to me directed, I will expose to public sale, at the Court House, in Huntingdon, on Friday, the 4th day of August, 1871, at two o'clock, p. m., all the right, title and interest of Defendents, in the following described Real Estate, to wit;

All that tract of land situate in Howewell tp., adjoining the farm of William Steel, dec'd, on the north, northeast and east, on the south east and south by the Raystown Branch, and on the northwest and west by the summit of Alagrippa Ridge, containing 250 acres, more or less, about 150 of which are cleared, and the balance well timbered, and having erected thereon a good two-story log dwelling house, a large frame bank barn and other buildings.

ALSO, a tract of land, situate in same township, bounded on the north, northeast and east by the last described tract, on the south by the Raystown Branch, on the west by the lands formerly owned by David Mountain, dec'd, and on the northwest by the Rough and Ready Furnace lands and the summit of Alagrippa Ridge, containing 250 acres, more or less, about 150 of which are cleared, and the balance well timbered, and having erected thereon a two-story log house, a large frame bank barn, and other buildings.

ALSO, all the right, title, and interest of Defendants in a certain lot of ground situate in the Borough of Huntingdon, fronting fifty feet, more or less, on Hill street, and extending back at right angles two hundred (200) feet, more or less, to Washington street, bounded on the east by lot of N. B. Corbin, and on the west by lot of William P. Orbison, Esq., having erected thereon a double two-story dwelling house, being lot No. — in the recorded plan of said borough.

ALSO, all their interest in a certain lot of ground situate in the same borough, fronting fifty (50) feet, more or less, on Allegheny street, and extending back at right angles one hundred (100) feet, more or less, to lot of J. G. Miles, Esq., on the north, bounded on the west by lot of J. Simpson Africa, and on the east by an alley, having thereon a double two-story dwelling house, part brick and part frame, being lot No. — in the recorded plan of said borough.

Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of William Entrekin, Jane Steel, dec'd, and Hetty Steel, dec'd., whose executor is James Entrekin, and Maria Steel, dec'd., whose executor is J. R. Simpson, Esq.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county, I will sell at the time and place above mentioned, at public sale, all the right, title, and interest of Maj. James Steel, dec'd., in the above described lot of ground on Hill street, being about the one-ninety-sixth part thereof. Terms cash on confirmation of sale at August Court, when deed will be made.

WILLIAM S. ENTREKIN,
Adms. of James Steel, dec'd.

By virtue of the power and authority given me by the will of William Steel, dec'd., I will sell at public sale, at the time and place mentioned, all the right, title, and interest of Willlam Steel, dec'd., in the above decsribed lot of ground on Hill street, being about the one ninety-sixth part thereof. Terms cash. Deed will be made at August Court. The purchaser will thus obtain the entire title to the above described real estate.

JAMES ENTRIKEN,
Executor of William Steel, dec'd.

A LOT OF GROUND, situate in the borough of Huntingdon, east of Standing Stone Creek, bounded on the north and east by land of Isaac Long, on the south and west by the Standing Stone Ridge road, having erected thereon a two-story frame dwelling house. There is also, on said lot, a stone foundation ready for the frame work.

ALSO, a lot of ground, situate in Penn township, Huntingdon county, bounded by lands of Nathan Snare on the west and north, by Jesse Snare on the northeast, by Mrs. Sophia Dean and John Johnston on the east, southeast and south, containing about 17 acres, more or less. Also all the water rights connected with said property and used to run the mill. Erected on said lot of ground is a three-story brick house grist flouring mill, known as "Grant Mill," having three run of stones, a smut machine, and complete machinery, also a double frame dwelling and tenament house, a frame store room, stable and other outbuildings.

Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Richard F. Coplin and Henry Post.

ALL that certain lot or parcel of ground, situate in the Borough of Huntingdon, on the corner of Church and 7th streets, fronting 50 feet on Church street, and extending back on 7th street at right angles, 100 feet, more or less, bounded on the east by lot of Elias Bartol and on the south by lot of Wm. Bricker, and being the northern end of lot No. 214 on recorded plan of said borough, has thereon a two-story log house, etc.

Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Daniel Montgomery.

ALL that certain tract or parcel of land, situate in Hopewell township, Huntingdon county, Pa., bounded as follows: On the east and southeast by the Raystown Branch, on the Northwest by the summit of Alagrippa Ridge, and on the north by land of Daniel Brumbaugh, containing 250 acres, more or less, about 150 of which are cleared, and the balance well timbered, having erected thereon a log bank barn and other buildings.

Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of William S. Entrekin and William Steel, dec'd., whose Executor is James Entrekin.

D. R. P. NEELY,
july 12. Sheriff.

New Advertisements.

HOWE IS THIS?

HOWE does it come that people wanting to know HOWE to select the BEST Sewing Machine are rapidly finding HOWE to settle that question by buying the ORIGINAL HOWE MACHINE, with late improvements, at Brown's Carpet Store, Huntingdon, Pa. Come thou and get a HOWE.

July 19, 1871.–2m

* * *

W. BUCHANAN. P. ALLISON. J. M. BUCHANAN.
509 Hill St., Huntingdon, Pa.

THIS is the place to get your fruit jars and tin cans wholesale and retail, also a fine assortment of jelly glasses.

COOKING STOVES.

We have the cheapest, largest and best assortment this side of Philadelphia. We keep Spears' Calorific, Excelsior, Penn, Olive Branch, Morning Light, Cottage, Star, and Regulator. We warrant every stove.

WOOD AND WILLOW WARE,
JAPANED WARE, TIN and PAINTED WARE, &c., &c., &c., &c.

Persons going to House Keeping can get every article they need from a clothes pin up to a cooking stove.

ROOFING, SPOUTING,

and all kinds of Job Work done at short notice. Give us a call and we feel satisfied you can save money. july 12.

* * *

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.

[*Estate of Jacob Hawn, dec'd.*]

Notice is hereby given that letters testamentary on the estate of Jacob Hawn, late of Juniata township, Huntingdon county, dec'd., have been granted by the Register of said county, to the subscribers, and all persons indebted to said deceased are required to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estate will present them to the undersigned, residing in Walker township, in said county.

HENRY HAWN,
ALBERT HAWN,
June 14, 1871. [Executors.

* * *

SMITH IN HIS NEW BUILDING
CALL AND EXAMINE.

IF YOU WANT GREAT BARGAINS GO TO SMITH'S NEW STORE.

The best Sugar and Molasses, Coffee, and Tea Chocolate, Flour, Fish, Salt and Vinegar, Confectionaries, Fruits, Cigars, Tobacco, and spices of the best, and all kinds, and every other article usually found in a Grocery Store.

Also—Drugs, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs, Paints, Varnishes, Oils Spts. Turpentine, Fluid, Alchohol, Glass, Putty, &c., &c. The best Wine and Brandy for medical purposes, and all the best Patent Medicines, and a variety of articles too numerous to mention.

The public generally will please call and examine for themselves, and learn my prices.

S. S. SMITH.

Jan. 4, '71.

* * *

FRESH ARRIVAL OF BOOTS AND SHOES,
AT SHAFFER'S NEW STORE.

CHEAPER THAN THE CHEAPEST.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform his old friends and customers, that he has just received from the East a large and well selected stock of

BOOTS AND SHOES !

For Men, Women and Children,

which he is prepared to sell a trifle lower than any other establishment in town. Being a practical shoemaker, and having had considerable experience, he flatters himself that his stock cannot be surpassed in the county.

Give him a call, at the

CHEAP BOOT AND SHOE STORE,

(*West end of the Diamond*)

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Customer work made to order, in a neat and durable manner.

GEO. SHAFFER.

Jan. 4, '71.

* * *

PRIVATE RESIDENCE FOR SALE.

Having gone into business at this place I propose to sell my private residence at Bedford, Pennsylvania, at private sale.

It is unnecessary for me to give a description of it to those who are acquainted with it, and to those who have not seen it, and who desire to purchase a neat and complete residence I would say go and examine it. The house was entirely overhauled and renovated but a year or two ago. It is located upon a full lot of ground, 60 feet by 240, on East Pitt street, and the corner of an alley leading to the Steam Mill, which makes it one of the most public places in the town in a business point of view. The lot is under drained by numerous drains, and is second to none in the place. It has produced all the garden vegetables used by my family for years. In addition there is a flower garden and a considerable quantity of excellent fruit. There is a perpetual insurance upon the house.

Address me at Huntingdon or Bedford, Pa.

J. R. DURBORROW.

Huntingdon, Pa., May 31, 1871.

* * *

EXECUTRIX'S NOTICE.

[*Estate of John Watson, deceased.*]

Letters testamentary having been granted to the undersigned on the estate of John Watson, late of Franklin township, deceased, all persons knowing themselves indebted are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

MARY ANN WATSON,
Executrix.

July 19, 1871–*.

* * *

NOTICE TO THE HEIRS OF DANIEL COVANHAVEN dec'd.—Take notice that a rule has been granted, by the Court of Common Pleas of *Huntingdon* county, to show cause why satisfaction should not be entered upon a certain mortgage, given by John Milliken to Daniel Covanhaven, dec'd April 7th, 1853, recorded on page 179, &c., in book No. 2, in the Records of *Huntingdon* county, and which is a lien on 108 acres and 92 perches of land in Barree township, *Huntingdon* county, Pa.

july12-4t D. R. P. NEELY, Sheriff.

* * *

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of Fi. Fa. to me directed I will expose to public sale, at the Court *House*, in *Huntingdon*, on Friday, the 4th day of August 1871, at one o'clock, p. m., the following described real estate, to wit :

All that certain tract of timber land, situate in Black Log Valley, Shirley township, Huntingdon county, and bounded as follows : On the north by lands of William Morgan, on the east by lands of John Lefford, Sr., on the south by lands of *Hance* R. Campbell and John Morgan, and on the west by lands of James Morgan, containing 311 acres, more or less, 50 acres of which are cleared and the balance well timbered, principally with White Oak, and having thereon erected a plank dwelling house, with Basement and Summer Kitchen, Frame Stable, a new Water Power Saw Mill with two Circulrr Saws, one Power Crosscut and one Sash saw, there is connected with the Mill a Stave Cutter, two Steam Chests and Steam Boiler with Force Pump. All of the above improvements are new, having been made within the past three years. Black Log Creek runs through the property affording an ample supply of water. This property is situated on the township road almost eight miles from Mt. Union.

Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of D. W. Witmer, Jacob Sneath, Levi Myers with notice to George J. Smith terre tenant.

D. R. P. NEELY,
June 7, 1871. Sheriff.

* * *

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.

[*Estate of JOHN ARMON, dec'd.*]

The undersigned will expose to public sale, on the premises, in Barree township, Huntingdon county, on

SATURDAY, the 12 day of August, '71.

at 1 o'clock, p. m., the following described Real Estate, late of John Armon, dec'd., to wit :

A certain tract of land, in said township, bounded by lands of Samuel Myton, Robert B. Myton, John Hagan, Patrick Gettis and William Chesney, containing One Hundred and Thirty-Six Acres, *One Hundred and Twenty-Five cleared and in a good state of cultivation*, and Eleven Acres of good Timber Land, having thereon erected a Two-story Log House, plastered, a Log Barn 60x40 feet, with necessary outbuildings.

Also, a two-story Log House, suitable for tenant, Log Stable, and good Log Carpenter's Shop. There is also two good bearing Orchards of choice fruit. There is good limestone water at both houses.

The said lands lie between the public highway leading from Petersburg to McAlavy's Forf, and public highway from Petersburg to Pinegrove Mills, seven miles from Petersburg, convenient to market, schools and churches.

TERMS.—One-third of purchase money to be paid on confirmation of sale, and the balance in two equal annual payments, to be secured by the judgment bonds of the purchaser.

T. W. MONTGOMERY, Executor.

Neff's Mills, June 28, 1871.

* * *

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

[*Estate of Jane Fitzgerald, dec'd.*]

Letters of administration having been granted to the undersigned on the estate of Jane Fitzgeralds, late of Jackson township, dec'd., all persons knowing themselves indebted are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

JAMES W. MAGILL,
June 7, 1871* [Adm'r.

* * *

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Letters of administration having been granted to the subscriber living in Cromwell township, on the estate of Henry Wicks, late of said township, dec'd. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate will make immediate settlement, and those having claims against the same wil present them for payment.

GEORGE W. HAFFLEY,
july19-6t Administrator.

New Advertisements.

GRAND DEPOT
FOR
NEW GOODS.

D. P. GWIN
INFORMS THE PUBLIC THAT HE
HAS JUST OPENED A
SPLENDID STOCK OF NEW GOODS
THAT
CAN'T BE BEAT
IN CHEAPNESS AND QUALITY.
CALL AND SEE.

D. P. GWIN.

Jan. 4, '71.

* * *

LUKE REILLY,
MANUFACTURER OF AND DEALER IN
BREAD, CAKES, PIES, CONFECTIONERY,
AND DEALER IN
GROCERIES, SYRUPS, &c., &c., &c.,
HUNTINGDON, PA.

Bakery on Moore street, and Store at the Corner of Fourth and Allegheny.

Dealers will be supplied at prices as low as can be had from Philadelphia. [ap.26,'71.

* * *

BEE HIVE!! BEE HIVE

QUICK SALES AND SMALL PROFITS IS

THE MOTTO OF THE

BEE HIVE GROCERY!

Montgomery St., near the Broad Top Depot,
HUNTINGDON, PENN'A.

N. B. CORBIN

Has just returned from the East with a large and varied assortment of articles usually found in a first-class Grocery, consisting in part of

SUGARS, TEA, COFFEE, MOLASSES, CRACKERS, CANDIES, FRUITS, CHEESE, TOBACCO SEGARS,

and everything else to be found in an establishment of this kind.

SPICES
of all kinds, pure and fresh, such as

Cinnamon,	Cloves,
Allspice,	Peppers,
Mustard,	Ginger,

and all other articles usually kept in a first-class establishment.

BAKERY.

I continue to carry on my Bakery, and am at all times prepared to supply

BREAD, CAKES AND PIES,

reasonable prices. The following Fancy Cakes always on hand or baked to order:

Pound Cake,	Lady Cake,
Fruit "	Citron "
Marble "	Sponge "

Parties supplied with all kinds of cakes and confections at short notice and reasonable rates.

Family flour, of superior brand, always on hand, and for sale as cheap as the cheapest.

CANDY MANUFACTORY.

In connection with my other business I have commenced the manufacture of Candies, and am prepared to supply country dealers with both FANCY and COMMON at as low rates as they can be purchased outside of the Eastern Cities. If you want to save money, Make your purchases at this establishment.

TOYS!! TOYS!! TOY [illegible]

This department is complete and embraces everything in the Toy line from a Jumping Jack to an Elephant. I can sell Toys cheaper than any other house in the county, and all I ask is a visit from the public to substantiate the assertion.

Thankful to the public for the very liberal patronage extended to me in the past. I will exert my best efforts to merit its continuance.

Huntingdon, Jan. 4, 1871.

* * *

W. K. RAHM'S

CONFECTIONERY AND GROCERY STORE,

(*One door west of Josiah Cunningham's,*)

Is now stocked with a choice assortment of al kinds of goods usally found in a store of this kind, consisting of

SUGAR, COFFEE, TEA, PEPPER, SALT, &C.

together with an endless variety of

CANDIES, TOYS, JEWELRY, NOTIONS, &c.

all of which will be sold as cheap as at any other store in Huntingdon.

A choice brand of Tobacco and Segars always on hand.

Pure Cider Vinegar on hand at all times.

I respectfully ask a share of public patronage, feeling confident that my prices will be satisfactory.

W. K. RHOM.

Jan. 4, '71.

* * *

NEW GOODS FOR SPRING AND SUMMER,

at the new cheap store of

CONOVER & DECKER,

No. 625 Hill street.

Our stock consists in part of Dry Goods, Groceries, Notions, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, Wood, Willow, and Queensware, Bacon, Flour, Feed, Glass, Nails, and also a full line of

READY-MADE CLOTHING.

Our prices are as low as the lowest, and we respectfully ask a liberal share of public patronage.

apr26ly.

* * *

NEW STORE,
NEW GOODS,
and LOW PRICES,

AT 313 HILL STREET, HUNTINGDON, PA

The undersigned respectfully informs the citizens of *Huntingdon* and vicinity that he has opened a Variety Store at No. 313 *Hill* street, where all kinds of goods can be had as cheap as at any other establishment in the county. *His* line of

DRY-GOODS,
GROCERIES,
NOTIONS, &C.,

is complete, and will be sold at reasonable prices. *He* is agent for the Wilson Sewing Machine.

B. L. SILKNITTER.

* * *

MILLINERY STORE.

Mrs. Katy A. Silknitter, has opened a fashionable Millinery and Dress Making establishment at 313½ *Hill* street, and respectfully asks a share of public patronage.

Work will be done in the best style, and satisfaction guaranteed. All kinds of Patterns for sale cheap. She is in receipt of all the latest styles and is prepared to execute all kinds of work in her line in a style that cannot fail to please the most fastidious. Call and examine.

May 24, 1871.

* * *

HEADQUARTERS FOR FINE
CANDIES, TOYS, FRUITS, NUTS, &c,
is at D. S. Africa's Variety Store, No. 423, in the Diamond. Also, can be had, a fine assortment of WATCHES, JEWELRY, PEN KNIVES, POCKET BOOKS, TRAVELING SATCHELS, FANCY SOAPS, HAIR OILS, PERFUMERY, &C. Dow's Celebrated Ice Cream Soda Water, in season, at D. S. Africa's Variety Store, No. 423, in the Diamond.

March 15, tf.

* * *

CAUTION.—Whereas, my wife, Australia Jones, has left my bed and board without any just cause or provocation, I hereby notify the public not to trust her on my account, as I will pay no debts of her contracting. I will give a half-dollar's worth of raw-hide to any person who will return her.

S. L. JONES.

Franklinville, June 28, 1871–3t*

manner and place, the letters insufficiently paid shall be stamped in black ink with the words "short paid," in addition to the date stamp of the office of origin; and the number of rates unpaid shall also be expressed in black figures on the face of the same.

Article VIII. Dead letters, which cannot be delivered from whatever cause, shall be mutually returned, without charge, monthly, or as frequently as the regulations of the respective countries will permit. But newspapers and all other articles of printed matter, which from any cause cannot be delivered, shall be retained at the disposition of the receiving country.

Article IX. Letters alleged to be valuable, posted at any office in the United States or their Territories, and addressed to Vancouver's Island or British Columbia, or posted in Vancouver's Island or British Columbia, and addressed to the United States or their Territories, and deliverable at any of the respective offices of exchange, to be thence conveyed to their destination, shall be registered at the office of mailing on the application of the person posting the same; provided that the full postage chargeable thereon to destination, together with a registration fee of five cents on each letter, be prepaid at such mailing office; and provided also that such registration shall not be compulsory, and shall not render the respective Post-Office Departments, or their revenues, either jointly or separately, liable for the loss of such letters or packets, or the contents thereof.

Article X. All such letters mailed in the interior of the United States or Vancouver's Island or British Columbia, respectively, shall be received, registered, and receipted for as directed in the general regulation issued in each country in regard to the registration of valuable letters, and shall be sent to the respective exchange offices for the purpose of being forwarded thence by the first mail.

Article XI. The respective exchange offices shall make a separate letter-bill for each registered letter or parcel of registered letters originally mailed at said exchange office, or sent to them, to be forwarded, as prescribed by the regulations referred to in the preceding article, and shall enter therein the name of the person addressed, and the post-office to which it is to be mailed for delivery. The postmaster of said exchange office will then inclose each such letter, or parcel of letters, in a separate package, which shall be conspiciously marked and plainly inscribed with the word "Registered." The letter-bills of such registered letters shall not be inclosed in the packages containing them, but shall be forwarded in a separate wrapper or envelop, sealed, and addressed to the postmaster of the office to which such registered letters were sent.

Article XII. On receipt of registered letters for delivery or distribution at either of the respective exchange office, the postmaster of such receiving office will compare the letters with the bill, and indorse it "Correct," if found so; or will note the error, if there be one, in the manner prescribed with regard to registered with regard to registered letters received from an island post-office. He will then fill up the corresponding return bill, noting upon it whether correct or otherwise, and will see that it is returned by the first mail thereafter to the exchange office of mailing.

Article XIII. Registered letters received at either of the exchange office and destined for an island post-office shall be forwarded in the same manner as other registered letters originally mailed at such office.

Article XIV. The registration fee of five cents shall accrue to the United States Post-Office Deprrtment upon all registered letters sent from the United States to Vancouver's Island or British Columbia, and in like manner the registration fee of five cents shall accrue to the Post-Office of Vancouver's Island and British Columbia upon all registered letters sent from Vancouver's Island or British Columbia to the United States.

Article XV. The two departments may, by mutual consent, make such detailed regulations as shall be found necessary to carry out the objects of this convention, and may modify the same from time to time, as the exigencies of the service may require; such regulations to terminate at any time on a reasonable notice by either department.

Article XIV. This convention shall go into operation on the 1st of July, 1870, and it may be annulled at the desire of either department upon six months' previous notice.

Done in duplicate, and executed in Washington the 9th day of June, 1870, and in Victoria the 25th day of July, 1870.

[SEAL.] JNO. A. J. CRESWELL,
Postmaster-General of the United States.
[SEAL.] ARTHUR T. BUSHBY.
Postmaster-General of British Columbia.

I hereby approve the aforegoing convention, and in testimony thereof I have caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

U. S. GRANT.

By the President:
HAMILTON FISH,
Secretary of State.
[SEAL.]
WASHINGTON, October 5, 1870.

Postal Convention between the United States of America and the Republic of Salvador. Signed at San Salvador on the 20th July, 1870, and at Washington on the 5th October, 1870; Approved by the President of the United States on the 5th of October, 1870.

ARTICLE I. An exchange of mails shall hereafter take place between the United States of America and the Republic of Salvador by the ordinary routes of communication, via the Isthmus of Panama, the government of the United States to be at the expense of the transportation thereof between New York and Panama, and between San Francisco and Panama: and the government of Salvador to be at the expense of the transportation thereof between Panama and Salvador.

ARTICLE II. All mail matter transmitted in either direction between the respective countries shall be forwarded in closed bags, or pouches, under key or seal, addressed to the United States counsel and resident mail agent at Panama, United States of Colombia, who is hereby designated as the agent of the two governments for receiving the bags, or pouches, at that port, from either direction, distributing and dispatching them to their destination. Said cousul and agent is hereby instructed to make up the mail for Salvador to separate bags, or pouches, under key or seal, addressed to San Salvador, and the ports of La Union and Acajutla, respectively.

ARTICLE III. No accounts shall be kept between the Post Office Departments of the two countries on the correspondence exchanged between them; but each country shall levy, collect, and retain its own postage only, at the following rates, viz:

1st. The postage to be charged and collected in the United States on each letter or parcel, not exceeding half an ounce (avoirdupois) in weight, addressed to or received from Salvador, shall be ten (10) cents; and the postage to be charged in Salvador on each letter or parcel of like weight, addressed to or received from the United States, shall be two (2) reals, (or twenty-five cents United States currency;) and each additional weight of half an ounce or less than half an ounce, shall be charged an additional rate of ten (10) cents in the United States and two (2) reals in Salvador.

2d. The postage to be charged and collected in the United States on newspapers, unsealed circulars, and other descriptions of printed matter, addressed to or received from Salvador, shall be two (2) cents on each newspaper, or unsealed circular, and one cent an ounce or fraction of an ounce, on pamphlets, periodicals, books, and other kinds of printed papers; and the postage to be charged and collected in Salvador on each newspaper, pamphlet, periodical, unsealed circular, book, or other article of printed matter, addressed to or received from the United States, shall be at the rate of twelve and a half (12½) cents (one real) per pound. Newspapers, pamphlets, periodicals, books, and other articles of printed matter must be sent in narrow bands, open at the sides or ends, and are to be subject to the laws and regulations of each country respectively, in regard to their liability to be rated with letter postage when containing written matter, or for any other cause specified in said laws and regulations.

ARTICLE IV. The Post Office Departments of the two countries shall reciprocally return to each other, unopened and without charge, every three months, or more frequently if practicable, all dead letters which from any cause cannot be delivered to their address in the country to which they were sent.

ARTICLE V. This arrangement shall go into operation on the first day of October, one thousand eight hundred and seventy. It may be modified from time to time by mutual agreement of the Post Office Departments of the two countries, and it is to be continued in force until annulled by mutual consent, or by either Post Office Department, after the expiration of three months' previous notice to the other of its intention to annul the same.

Done in duplicate and signed at the city of Washington on the fifth day of October, 1870, and at the city of San Salvador on the twentieth day of July, 1870.

ELIAS ANGULO,
Director-General de Correos.
[SEAL.] JNO. A. CRESWELL,
Postmaster General of the U. States.

I hereby approve the aforegoing convention, and in tettimony thereof I have caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

U. S. GRANT.

By the President:
[SEAL.] HAMILTON FISH,
Secretary of State.
Washington, October 5, 1870.

TRANSLATION.

The President of the Republic having seen and examined the aforegoing convention, concluded between the Administrator General of Posts of the Republic and the Director General of the same branch in the United States of the North, and finding it useful and convenient, has approved it in all its parts.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs,
[SEAL.] ARREGO ARBIRN.

Postal Convention between the United States of America and the Colonial Government of New Zealand. Signed at Washington the 5th of October, 1870, and at Wellington, New Zealand, the 3d of August, 1870, and approved by the President of the United States, October 5, 1870.

The undersigned, being thereunto duly authorized by their respective governments, have agreed upon the following articles establishing and regulating the exchange of correspondence between the United States of America and the colony of New Zealand:—

ARTICLE I. There shall be an exchange of correspondence between the United States of America and New Zealand, by means of the direct line of colonial mail packets plying between San Francisco and said colony, as well as by such other means of direct mail steamship transportation between the United States and New Zealand as shall hereafter be established, with the approval of the respective Post Departments of the two countries, comprising letters, newspapers, and printed matter of every kind, criginating in either country, and addressed to and deliverable in the other country, as well as correspondence in closed mails originating in New Zealand and destined for foreign countries by way of the United States.

Article II. The post offices of New York, Boston, and San Francisco shall be the United States offices of exchange and Aukland and Wellington the offices of exchange of the colony of New Zealand, for all mails transmitted under this arrangement.

Article III. No accounts shall be kept between the Post Departments of the two countries upon the international correspondence, written or printed, exchanged between them, but each country shall retain to its own use the postages which it collects.

The single rate of international letter postage shall be twelve cents in the United States, and sixpence in New Zealand, on each letter weighing half an ounce or less, and an additional rate of twelve cents (sixpence) for each additional weight of half an ounce or fraction thereof, which shall, in all cases, be prepaid at least one single rate, by means of postage stamps, at the office of the mailing in either country.—Letters unpaid or prepaid less than one full rate of postage shall not be forwarded, but insufficiently paid letters on which a single rate or more has been prepaid shall be forwarded, charged with the deficient postage to be collected and retained by the Post Department of the country of destination. Letters fully prepaid, received in either country from the other, shall be delivered free of all charge whatsoever.

The United States post office shall levy and collect to its own use, on newspapers addressed to or received from New Zealand, a postage charge of two cents; and on all other articles of printed matter addressed to or received from New Zealand, a postage charge of four cents per each weight of four ounces or fraction of four ounces.

The post office of New Zealand shall levy and collect to its own use, on newspapers and other articles of printed matter, addressed to or received from the United States, the regular rates of domestic postage chargeable thereon by the laws and regulations of the colony of New Zealand.

Newspapers and all other kinds of printed matter are to be subject to the laws and regulations of each country respectively, in regard to their liability to be rated with letter postage, when containing written matter, or for any other cause specified in said regulations, as well as in regard to their liability to customs duty under the revenue laws.

Article IV. The United States office engages to grant the transit through the United States, as well as the conveyance of the United States mail packets, of the correspondence in closed mails which the New Zealand post office may desire to transmit via the United States to British Columbia, the British North American provinces, the West Indies, Mexico, Central and South America, and at the following rates of United States transit-postage, viz.:—

For the United States territorial transit of closed mails from New Zealand for Mexico, British Columbia, Canada, or other British North American provinces, when transmitted entirely by land routes, six cents per ounce for letter mails and sixteen cents per pound for all kinds of printed matter.

For the United States territorial and sea transit of closed mails from New Zealand for British Columbia or other British North American provinces, Mexico, Central and South America, or of the West India Islands, when transmitted from the United States by sea, twenty-five cents per ounce for letter mails and twenty cents per pound for all kinds of printed matter.

The New Zealand post office shall render an account to the United States post-office, upon letter-bills to accompany each mail, of the weight of the letters, and also of the printed matter contained in such closed mails forwarded to the United States for transmission to either of the above named countries and colonies; and the accounts arising between the two offices on this class of correspondence shall be stated, adjusted, and settled quarterly, and the amounts of the United States transit charges found due on such closed mails shall be promptly paid over by the New Zealand post office, in such manner as the Postmaster-General of the United States shall prescribe.

Article V. Prepaid letters from foreign countries received in and forwarded from the United States to New Zealand, shall be delivered in said colony free of all charges whatsoever, and letters received in New Zealand from the United States addressed to New South Wales or Australia, will be forwarded to destination, subject to to the same conditions as are applicable to correspondence originating in New Zealand and addressed to those countries.

Article VI. In the event of any of the Australian colonies not agreeing with New Zealand to contribute to the maintenance of any line of mail packets playing between New Zealand and the United States of America, and subsidized by New Zealand, the New Zealand post-office may require the United States post-office not to forward by such subsidized packets any mails, letters, newspapers, or other articles addressed to such colony, and the New Zealand post-office may refuse to transmit to their destination all mails, letters, newspapers, or other printed matter addressed to such colony, and received in New Zealand from the United States by such subsidized packets, and may refuse to forward to their destination by such subsidized packets, all, mails, letters, nespapers, or other printed matter received in New Zealand from such colony, and addressed to the United States of America, or elsewhere.

Article VII. The two Post Departments may by mutual agreement provide for the transmission of registered articles in the mails exchanged between the two countries.

The register fee for each article shall be ten cents in the United Stated, and——— in New Zealand.

Article VIII. The two Post Departments shall settle by agreement between them, all measures of detail and arrangement required to carry this convention into execution, and may modify the same in like manner from time to time, as the exigencies of the service may require.

ARTICLE IX. Every fully prepaid letter dispatched from one country to the other shall be plainly stamped with the words "Paid all" in red ink, on the right-hand upper corner of the address, in addition to the date stamp of office at which it was posted; and on insufficiently paid letters the amount of the deficient postage shall be inscribed in black ink.

Article X. Dead letters, which cannot be delivered from whatever cause, shall be mutually returned without charge, monthly, or as frequentiy as the regulations of the respective offices will permit.

Article XI. This convention shall come into operation on the first day of December, 1870, and shall be terminable at any one time, on a notice by either office of six months.

Done in Duplicate and signed in Washington the fifth day of October, one thousand eight hundred and seventy, and in Wellington, New Zealand, on the third day of August, in the same year.

[SEAL] JNO. A. J. CRESWELL,
Postmaster-General of the United States.
[SEAL] JULIUS LOYD,
Postmaster-General of New Zealand.

I hereby approve the aforegoing convention, and in testimony thereof I have caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

U. S. GRANT.

By the President:
[SEAL.] HAMILTON FISH,
Secretary of State.
Washington, October 5, 1870.

[GENERAL NATURE—No. 59.]

AN ACT to amend an act entitled "An act to reduce the expenses of the survey and sale of the public lands in the United States," approved May thirty, eighteen hundred and sixty-two.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the act entitled "An act to reduce the expenses of the survey and sale of the public lands in the United States," approved May thirty, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, be, and the same is hereby, amended by adding thereto the following additional section, to be numbered as section eleven, viz:

"SEC. 11. And be it further enacted, That in all cases where settlers shall make deposits in accordance with this act, to the credit of the United States, for public surveys, such amounts so deposited shall go in part payment for their lands situated in the townships, the surveying of which is paid for out of said deposits; and effect shall be given to this act by regulations to be prescribed by the Commissioner of the General Land Office."

Approved, March 3, 1871.

New Advertisements.

THE STATE JOURNAL.

THE WEEKLY STATE JOURNAL

Was established at Harrisburg to supply a want long felt in all parts of the State. No effort will be spared to make it an acceptable weekly visitor to the intelligent families of Pennsylvania. It will be devoted to Independent Journalism, will defend and advocate the rights and interests of the people and will assist every effort to advance the religious educational, moral and social condition of humanity. So long as the Republican party continues to be, as it now is, more than any other political organization, the enactor and defender of liberal and impartial laws, the protector of American Labor, the promotor of American Manufactures, and the leader in all great reforms, the Journal will advocate its principles and defend its policies.

The mining and manufacturing interests of the State, and the rights of the laboring men employed therein, shall always find favor in these columns. National and State measures proposed and enacted for the protection of American industry will ever be urged, advocated, and defended. The latest news, political, commercial, agricultural and social from all parts of the world, will be published weekly.

The proceedings of the Legislature throughout the session will be reported fully and promptly, so that the readers of the Journal may know what is transpiring at the State Capital. The Weekly Journal, like the Daily, is a first-class newspaper, thoroughly sound in politics, education, temperance and religion. It is a good agricultural paper, a good educational paper, a good temperance paper, a good religious paper, a good family newspaper.

The Journal is published by the "Harrisbnrg Printing Association," a corporation chartered by the Legislature, and composed of gentlemen of ample means, whose sole purpose is to publish a first class newspaper for Pennsylvania. The best talent and the ablest writers have been employed to conduct the affairs, and contribute to the columns of The Journal.

Send for specimen copies of Daily and Weekly. The club rates have been placed low, so that all may secure the paper at the smallest possible cost.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION FOR WEEKLY.

(Invariably in advance.)

1 copy, one year	$2 00
5 copies, "	9 00
10 " " to one address	15 00
10 " " to names of subscribers	16 00
20 " " to one address	25 00
20 " " to names of subscribers, same P. O.	27 00
50 " " to one address	50 00
50 " " to names of subscribers, same P. O.	55 00

An extra copy will, in every case, be sent to the person who gets up the club.

SUBSCRIPTION TO DAILY.

One copy, one year	$6 00

Address all communication to
STATE JOURNAL,
Harrisburg, Pa.

The Huntingdon Journal.

J. R. DURBORROW, - - J. A. NASH,
PUBLISHERS AND PROPRIETORS.

Office on the Corner of Bath and Washington streets.

THE HUNTINGDON JOURNAL is published every Wednesday, by J. R. DURBORROW and J. A. NASH, under the firm name of J. R. DURBORROW & Co., at $2,00 per annum, IN ADVANCE, or $2,50 if not paid for in six months from date of subscription, and $3 if not paid within the year.

No paper discontinued, unless at the option of the publishers, until all arrearages are paid.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at TEN CENTS per line for each of the first four insertions, and FIVE CENTS per line for each subsequent insertion less than three months.

Regular monthly and yearly advertisements will be inserted at the following rates:

	3 m	6 m	9 m	1 y		3 m	6 m	9 m	1 y
1 Inch	2 50	4 00	5 00	6 00	¼ col	9 00	18 00	$ 27	$ 36
2 "	4 00	8 00	10 00	12 00	½ "	24 00	36 00	50	65
3 "	6 00	10 00	14 00	18 00	¾ "	34 00	50 00	65	80
4 "	8 00	14 00	20 00	24 00					
5 "	9 50	18 00	25 00	30 00	1 col	36 00	60 00	80	100

Special notices will be inserted at TWELVE AND A HALF CENTS per line, and local and editorial notices at FIFTEEN CENTS per line.

All Resolutions of Associations, Communications of limited or individual interest, and notices of Marriages and Deaths, exceeding five lines, will be charged TEN CENTS per line.

Legal and other notices will be charged to the party having them inserted.

Advertising Agents must find their commission outside of these figures.

All advertising accounts are due and collectable when the advertisement is once inserted.

JOB PRINTING of every kind, in Plain and Fancy Colors, done with neatness and dispatch.—Hand-bills, Blanks, Cards, Pamphlets, &c., of every variety and style, printed at the shortest notice, and every thing in the Printing line will be executed in the most artistic manner and at the lowest rates.

Professional Cards.

R. A. ORBISON, Attorney-at-Law, Office, 321 Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa. [may31,'71.

DR. J. C. FLEMMING respectfully offers his professional services to the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity. Office second floor of Cunningham's building, on corner of 4th and Hill Street. may24.

H. C. MADDEN, Attorney-at-Law. Office, No. —, Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa. [ap.19,'71.

WILLIAM A. FLEMING, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Special attention given to collections, and all other legal business attended to with care and promptness. Office, No. 229, Hill street. [ap19,'71.

MILES ZENTMYER, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa., will attend promptly to all legal business. Office in Cunningham's new building. [jan.4,'71.

DR. G. D. ARNOLD, Graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, offers his professional services to the people of Huntingdon and vicinity.

REFERENCE:—Dr. B. P. Hook, of Loysville, Pa., with whom he formerly practiced; Drs. Stille and Agnew of Philadelphia.

Office on Washington street, West Huntingdon, Pa. [ap.19,'71.

R. ALLISON MILLER. H. BUCHANAN.

MILLER & BUCHANAN,
DENTISTS,
No. 228 Hill Street, HUNTINGDON, PA.
April 5, '71–1y.

C. DENGATE, Surveyor, Warriorsmark, Pa. [ap12,'71.

D. CALDWELL, Attorney-at-Law, No. 111, 3d street. Office formerly occupied by Messrs. Woods & Williamson. [ap12,'71.

G. L. ROBB, Dentist, office in S. T. Brown's new building, No. 520, *Hill St.*, Huntingdon, Pa. [ap12,'71.

DR. R. R. WIESTLING, respectfully offers his professional services to the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity.

Office removed to No. 618½ Hill street, (SMITH'S BUILDING.) [apr.5,'71–1y.

J. R. DURBORROW, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa., will practice in the several Courts of Huntingdon county. Particular attention given to the settlement of estates of decedents.

Office in he JOURNAL Building. [feb.1,'71.

H. GLAZIER, Notary Public, corner of Washington and Smith streets, Huntingdon, Pa. [jan.12'71.

K. ALLEN LOVELL, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Special attention given to COLLECTIONS of all kinds; to the settlement of Estates, &c.; and all other Legal Business prosecuted with fidelity and dispatch.

☞ Office in room lately occupied by R. Milton Speer, Esq. [jan.4,'71.

T. W. MYTON, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Office with J. Sewell Stewart, Esq. [jan.4,'71.

J. HALL MUSSER, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Office, second floor of Leister's new building, Hill street. [jan.4,'71.

P. M. & M. S. LYTLE, Attorneys-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa., will attend to all kinds of legal business entrusted to their care.

Office on the south side of Hill street, fourth door west of Smith. [jan.4,'71.

J. SYLVANUS BLAIR, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Office, Hill street, three doors west of Smith. [jan.4'71.

J. A. POLLOCK, Surveyor and Real Estate Agent, Huntingdon, Pa., will attend to Surveying in all its branches. Will also buy, sell, or rent Farms, Houses, and Real Estate of every kind, in any part of the United States. Send for a circular. [jan.4'71.

DR. J. A. DEAVER, having located at Franklinville, offers his professional services to the community. [jan.4,'71.

J. W. MATTERN, Attorney-at-Law and General Claim Agent, Huntingdon, Pa., Soldiers' claims against the Government for back pay, bounty, widows' and invalid pensions attended to with great care and promptness.

Office on Hill street. [jan.4,'71.

JOHN SCOTT. S. T. BROWN. J. M. BAILEY

SCOTT, BROWN & BAILEY, Attorneys-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Pensions, and all claims of soldiers and soldiers' heirs against the Government will be promptly prosecuted.

Office on Hill street. [jan.4,'71.

DR. D. P. MILLER, Office on Hill street, in the room formerly occupied by Dr. John M'Culloch, Huntingdon, Pa., would respectfully offer his professional services to the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity. [jan.4,'71.

J. R. PATTON, Druggist and Apothecary, opposite the Exchange Hotel, Huntingdon, Pa. Prescriptions accurately compounded. Pure Liquors for Medicinal purposes. [nov.23,'70.

DR. A. B. BRUMBAUGH, offers his professional services to the community.

Office on Washington street, one door east of the Catholic Parsonage. [jan.4,'71.

E. J. GREENE, Dentist. Office removed to Leister's new building, Hill street Huntingdon. [jan.4,'71.

Miscellaneous.

ROBT. KING, Merchant Taylor, 412 Washington street, Huntingdon, Pa., a liberal share of patronage respectfully solicited.
April 12, 1871.

NEAR THE RAILROAD DEPOT,
COR. WAYNE and JUNIATA STREETT
UNITED STATES HOTEL,
HOLLIDAYSBURG, PA.
M'CLAIN & CO., PROPRIETORS. Mch15-tf

EXCHANGE HOTEL, Huntingdon, Pa. JOHN S. MILLER, Proprietor.
January 4, 1871.

GO TO THE JOURNAL OFFICE
For all kinds of printing.

A. R. BECK, Fashionable Barber and Hairdresser, Hill street, opposite the Franklin House. All kinds of Tonics and Pomades kept on hand and for sale. [ap19,'71–6m

FOR ALL KINDS OF
PRINTING
GO TO THE
"JOURNAL BUILDING."

Miscellaneous.

DRUGS!! DRUGS!! DRUGS!!

(Stock New and perfectly Pure,)

J. R. PATTON

Near the Depot, Huntingdon, Pa.

PATENT MEDICINES,
PERFUMERY,
NOTIONS, PAINTS,
OILS, VARNISHES,
TOBACCO, SEGARS,
AND PIPES,
FAMILY GROCERIES.

Crackers, Nuts, Fruits, &c., &c., &c.,

Choice Wines, Brandy, Gin, &c., &c.,

and pure old Monongahela Rye whisky for family medicinal use.

Special care given to filling Prescriptions.

Call at the Depot Drug Store for any and everything you may need in our line.

MEDICINES. MEDICINES.
Jan. 4, '71.

Clothing.

READY-MADE CLOTHING!

The Largest Stock; the Finest Goods; the Newest styles; the Best Workmanship; the Greatest Variety, at MARKET and SIXTH Streets.

In BOYS' WEAR we have every kind of material and every variety of styles suitable for YOUTH from 16 to 20, BOYS from 9 to 16, and CHILDREN from 5 to 9 years all durable and strong, made with special reference to rough usage. In this department our PRICES are astonishingly low. MARKET and SIXTH Streets.

WANAMAKER AND BROWNS' OAK HALL.

We have made our Establishment "THE HEADQUARTERS OF COUNTRY TRADE" in Clothing, and we can assure our friends from out of town that they need look no further than OAK HALL for satisfactory Clothing and satisfactory Prices. Full Stock all the year round. MARKET and SIXTH Streets.

Our CUSTOM WORK is of the very best character. Easy rules for measurement, prices, &c., sent free to any part of America, and good fits guaranteed. MARKET and SIXTH Sts.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

jan18

REMOVAL.
READ, PAUSE AND REFLECT.
SEEK NO FURTHER
FOR A CHEAPER, BETTER SELECTED AND MORE FASHIONABLE
STOCK OF CLOTHING,
Than that at
GEORGE F. MARSH'S,

in the second story of Read's new building, on Hill street, cannot be found, besides a fine assortment of

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

he is prepared to offer to the public the finest line of

AMERICAN, ENGLISH & FRENCH
CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES, VESTINGS,

ever brought to town, which will be *MADE TO ORDER IN THE LATEST AND MOST FASHIONABLE STYLES,* at rates never before equalled since the war.

Those in want of Clothing will consult their own interest by examining my goods and learning my prices before purchasing elsewhere.

Thankful for past patronage and being determined to guard his customer's interests, he solicits a continuance of the same. GEO. F. MARSH.

Jan. 4, '71.

1871. 1871

CLOTHING FOR MEN AND BOYS.

H. ROMAN.

NEW CLOTHING,
FOR
SPRING AND SUMMER,
JUST RECEIVED AT
H. ROMAN'S
CHEAP CLOTHING STORE

For Gentlemen's Clothing of the best material and made in the best workmanlike manner, call at H. ROMAN'S, opposite the Franklin House, in Market Square, Huntingdon, Pa.
apr 26, '71.

Boots, Shoes and Leather.

REMOVED TO THE NORTH EAST Corner of the Diamond.

CAN'T BE BEATEN!

JOHN H. WESTBROOK

Respectfully informs the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity that he has just received from the city a new and splendid stock of

LEATHERS,

BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS,

Hosiery, Shoe Findings, Carpet Sacks, Trunks, &c., &c., &c., &c.

All of which he is prepared to sell at greatly reduced prices.

Don't forget the new stand in the Diamond. Old customers and the public generally are invited to call.

Jan. 4, '71.

DOWN WITH PRICES.

WILLIAM AFRICA

has just opened up a large and varied assortment of

BOOTS,
SHOES,
LADIES' GAITERS,
GLOVE KID SHOES,

and a large supply of heavy work, suitable for men and boys, at very low prices.

I have at all times an assortment of

HANDSOME BOOTS AND SHOES

on hand, which will be disposed of at as reasonable rates as the market will admit of. My stock was selected with great care, and I can confidently recommend all articles in my establishment.

Particular attention paid to the manufacture of customer work, and orders solicited. Satisfaction guaranteed in all orders. WILLIAM AFRICA.

Jan. 4, '71.

LOOK WELL TO YOUR FEET.

Ladies wishing to be supplied with neat and good shoes, will find it to their advantage to call on

DANIEL HERTZLER & BRO.,

at their shop, on Railroad street, opposite the Broad Top Depot, where they can be supplied with almost every style, at moderate prices.

Gentlemen having repairing they wish durably and neatly executed, will be promptly attended to by giving them a call.

Terms CASH. HERTZLER & BRO.

Jan. 4, '71.

JOHN C. MILLER.

(Successor to C. H. Miller & Son,)

DEALER IN EVERY
VARIETY OF
LEATHER AND
SHOE FINDINGS,
HILL STREET,
HUNTINGDON, PENN'A.
Jan. 4, 1871.

Planing Mills, Furniture, &c.

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!!

SELLING OFF AT COST!

The undersigned now offers to the public his entire stock of *Plain and Fancy Furniture,* consisting of

BUREAUS, BEDSTEADS,
WASH AND CANDLE STANDS,
CHAIRS, MATTRESSES,
Spring Bed Bottoms, and a great variety of
PARLOR & KITCHEN FURNITURE,

and Chamber suits of every price and description. Home-made work of the best workmanship offered at city prices. Several different kinds of Spring Bed bottoms constantly on hand. Bargains are offered to all who need furniture, as he is closing out at cost.

Work and sale rooms on Hill street, opposite the Monitor office. JAMES HIGGINS.
jan25,'71.

IMPORTANT TO BUILDERS.

BURCHINELLS'

NEW PLANING MILL.

T. Burchinell & Son having just completed the erection of a first-class Planing Mill at Huntingdon, Pa., are prepared to fill all orders for Building Materials of all kinds, such as yellow and white pine flooring, Weather boarding, Door and Window Frames, Blinds, Sash, Shutters, Doors, Brackets and Seroll Work at shortest notice and on reasonable terms. Wood Mouldings of every description, and turned work in all its varieties. Their mill being situated on the main line of the Penna. Railroad and Canal, they enjoy superior facilities for the shipment of material to all sections of the State.

The senior proprietor of the firm being a practical builder and architect is prepared to furnish plans, specifications and detailed drawings for buildings in whole or in part as may be desired.

All orders promptly and faithfully filled.

Address
T. BURCHINELL & SON.
Huntingdon, Pa.

Jan. 4, '71.

THE HUNTINGDON MANUFACTURING COMPANY

Is now prepared to fill orders for

FLOORING,
WEATHERBOARDING,
DOORS,
SASH,

and, in short, to do all kinds of

CARPENTER WORK,

to furnish Hubs, Spokes, and Felloes, in quantities and receive orders for

FURNITURE.

A large supply of Lumber of all kinds constantly on hand.

All orders should be addressed to
D. W. ARTLEY, President,
Huntingdon, Pa.

Jan. 4, '71.

MUSIC STORE.

You can save from ten to thirty per cent. by buying your Instruments from

E. J. GREENE,

Dealer in

STEINWAY & SONS',
CHICKERING & SONS',
THE UNION PIANO FORTE CO.,
THE WEBER, RAVEN & BACON'S,
GEO. M. GOULD & CO.'S,
CONRAD MEYERS'
AND ALL OTHER MAKES OF PIANOS.
MASON & HAMLIN'S

and Geo. Woods & Co.'s celebrated Organs, and any other make desired. Also, Melodeons, Guitars, Violins, Herman Accordeons, Sheet Music, Music Books, &c.

New and good Pianos for	$300	and upwards.
" five-octave Organs for	80	" "
" Melodeons for	70	" "

All Instruments warranted for five years.

Agents supplied at wholesale Rates, as low as in the cities. Call on, or address,
E. J. GREENE,
Huntingdon, Pa.,
2nd floor of Leister's new building.

January 4, 1871.

LUMBER, SHINGLES, LATH, Hemlock and Pine Bill Stuff, Boards, Plank, Shingling, Plastering and Shingling Lath, constantly on hand, or furnished on short notice, at lowest cash prices. Worked Flooring, Sash, Blinds, Doors, Door and Window Frames furnished at manufacturer's prices. Grain and Country produce generally bought at market prices.

WAGONER & BRO,
Phillipsburg, Centre county, Pa.

Jan. 4, '71.

Wharton & Maguire's Column.

H. S. WHARTON. J. M. MAGUIRE.

WHARTON & MAGUIRE,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

FOREIGN AND AMERICAN
HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,
IN
LEISTER'S NEW BUILDING,
HUNTINGDON, PA.,
OFFER VERY GREAT INDUCEMENTS TO
BUILDERS,
IN
GLASS,
GLASS,
GLASS,
GLASS,
GLASS,
WHITE LEAD, PAINTS OF ALL KINDS,
OILS, NAILS, LOCKS, HINGES,
OILS, NAILS, LOCKS, HINGES,
OILS, NAILS, LOCKS, HINGES,
OILS, NAILS, LOCKS, HINGES,
And Everything Pertaining to Builders,

—ALSO—

DOTY'S PATENT
WASHING MACHINE
UNIVERSAL
CLOTHES WRINGERS,
TORRY'S PATENT ICE CREAM
FREEZERS,
OF ALL SIZES.
WE ALSO OFFER THE FAMOUS
"NIAGARA"
"NIAGARA"
"NIAGARA"
"NIAGARA"
"NIAGARA"
COOK STOVE,
COOK STOVE,
COOK STOVE,
COOK STOVE,
COOK STOVE,
So highly recommended by every person using the same.

CALL AND EXAMINE OUR

HEATING AND COOK STOVES,

Of all descriptions, including the

POPULAR
MORNING-GLORY.

—ALSO—

REAPERS AND MOWERS,
HORSE HAY-RAKES,
GUM SPRING GRAIN DRILLS,
PLOUGHS,
SHOVEL MOULDL,
HARROW TEETH,
HORSE SHOES, IRON, &c., &c.
HUBS,
SPOKES,
FELLOES,
SHAFTS,
TONGUES,
SLEIGH RUNNERS AND FENDERS,
SLEIGH ROBES,
STEEL TYRE,
SENECA FALLS AND READING
THIMBLE SKEINS, & PIPE BOXES
Ever before offered in this part of the State.
SEND FOR OUR PRICES

Miscellaneous.

THE NEW YORK TRIBUNI
1871.
Through struggle and suffering, a
of multiform agonies, bereavements, devasta
American Idea embodied in the preamble to o
Declaration of Independence approaches its co
alization. The noble, inspiring assertion that "a
created equal," and endowed by their Creator wi
able rights to life, liberty, and the pursuit of ha
no longer a glittering generality, a poet's fancy
opher's speculation, but the recognized base of
cal fabric. The benign Revolution, which dates
Boston Massacre of 1770, finds its logical compl
one century later, in the XVth Amendment, wl
to the equal political and civil rights of every ma
naturalized in our Republic the shield and defe
Federal Constitution. The billows of Caste and
may roar and rage around that rock, and may tr
seem on the point of washing it away; but its fo
are deep laid and steadfast, and the breakers of
and Slavery are hurled against and dash their s
t in vain.
We do not underrate the forces of Prejudice an
racy. We do not forget that a very large mino
American People still hold in their inmost he
Blacks have no rights which Whites are bound t
We fully appreciate the desperation wherewith al
ring elements of hatred to Republican achieveme
combined and hurled against the battlements of
can ascendency of 1872. We do not doubt that
cesses, facilitated by Republican feuds and dissens
inspire the charging host with a sanguine hope o
such as nerved it to put forth its utmost streng
earlier stages of the constests of 1864 and 1868.
faith is clear and strong that the American Pe
bless God that, on the red battle-fields of our
War, the Union was upheld and Slavery destro
will never consciously decide that the precious bl
on poured out was lavished in vain.
THE TRIBUNE believes in the prosecution of
struggle by legitimate means to beneficent ends.
Sovereignty, it opposes indissoluble National Int
Slavery for Blacks, Liberty for All; to Proscri
franchisement; to Popular Ignorance, Univers
tion; to intensity and eternity of Wrathful Hate,
and invincible Good Will. It would fain do it
hasten the glad day when the South shall vie
North in exultation and gratitude over the disap
of the last trace or taint of that spirit which imp
to exult in the ownership and chattelhood of his fe
Profoundly do we realized that the contest i
ended—that Millions mourn, more or less pub
downfall of the Slaveholders' Confederacy, and r
children to hate those by whose valor and con
overthrow was achieved. If we ever seem to dif
tially from other Republicans, our conviction tha
nimity is never weakness, that vengeance is nev
and that devils are not cast out by Beelzebub, m
to explain alleged eccentricities whose perfect vi
we leave to Time and Reflection.
THE TRIBUNE has been, is, and must be, a zeal
cate of Protection to Home Industry. Regarding
idleness as the greatest foe to human progress, th
human happiness, we seek to win our countr
masses from the ensnaring lures of Speculation,
and of always overcrowded Professions, to the
paths of Productive Industry. We would gladl
our overcrowded cities, where thousands vainly j
crowd in misguided quest of "Something to Do"
prairies and plains with colonies absorbed in Agr
Mechanics and Manufactures, and constantly p
into the blank, void wilderness the homes and t
of civilized Man. Holding the Protection of Hom
try by discriminating duties on imported Wares
rics essential to the rapid, beneficient diffusion o
tion in all its phases and departments, and so to
struction of our people in all the gainful arts of P
urge our countrymen to adhere to and uphold th
in undoubting faith that the true interest, not of
a section, but of each section and every useful
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graph all that seems of general interest. We h
for one day's momentous advices from Europe b
far more than our entire receiptss for the issue i
those advices reached our readers. If lavish ou
sleeping vigilance, and unbounded faith in the
and discernment of the reading public, will ena
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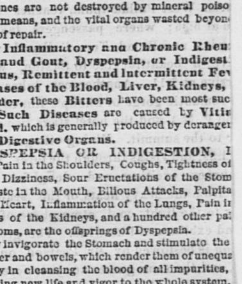

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